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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 45° 2 p.m. 57°
Humidity 27 26

January 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57° 2 p.m. 61°
Humidity 45 43

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.10

7854 三初月二十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918.

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FR ANNUUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MAN-POWER DECISION.

Military Age to Remain Unaltered.

London, January 14.
In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes announced that the Government had decided that for the present the military age should be neither lowered nor raised and that compulsion should not be introduced in Ireland, but that it would not hesitate to adopt any or all of these measures if the military needs could not be met otherwise.

An Important Statement.

London, January 14.
In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, made an important statement reviewing the whole question of man-power, which he declared was the central problem of the war. Every day Britain's fighting force was becoming more important to the Allies. We must prepare to play a more important part on the battlefield until America was ready, but not at the expense of vital national industries, nor regardless of the Navy and food.

(Message incomplete.)

ADMIRALTY REFORMS.

Details of the New Scheme.

London, January 14.
It is officially explained that the Board of Admiralty is now divided into two heads, namely Operations and Maintenance. In the case of the former the principle of isolating work, planning and directing war operations from all other work, in order that it may receive the entire attention of officers, is carried a step further. The First Sea Lord, Admiral Wemyss; the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral Fremantle; and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral Duff, have been relieved from dealing with any questions not directly connected with the war. A great mass of important "paper work" and administrative detail will be diverted to the Deputy First Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Hope. Admiral Wemyss will have two Directors immediately under him, namely the Director of the Intelligence Division, Rear-Admiral Hall, and the Director of Training and Staff Duties, Rear-Admiral Ley. Rear-Admirals Fremantle and Duff will each be assisted by four Directors. The former will deal exclusively with the planning and direction of operations in the main sphere of naval activity, and the latter with trade protection and anti-submarine operations.

THE CONVOY DISASTER.

Findings of the Court of Enquiry.

London, January 14.
In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that the Admiralty had confirmed the findings of the Court of Enquiry, that the escorting vessels did their best to protect the Scandinavian convoy, of which news was cabled on December 17. The escort fought in a proper and seamanlike manner and the covering forces took all possible steps to come to their assistance and to prevent the escape of the enemy. The Board was of opinion that the circumstances preventing the covering forces arriving in time were unpreventable and that Admiral Sir David Beatty's dispositions were the best possible with the available forces.

ANOTHER NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, January 14.
The Admiralty announces that aircraft yesterday afternoon bombed Engel dump. Barrels were observed among the sheds, and a direct hit and a cloud of smoke were reported. All the machines returned.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Futile Enemy Venture.

London, January 14.
A French communiqué says:—Accurate fire dispersed enemy detachments trying to reach our lines in the sector of Goose Hill, on the left bank of the Meuse.

Successful Canadian Raid.

London, January 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians, last night, successfully raided to the north of Lens, and brought back prisoners. Patrol encounters to the east of Mericourt resulted favourably.

RUBBER OUTPUT.

Companies Agree to Restriction.

London, January 14.
The Times says it is understood that a good many rubber companies have agreed to the Rubber Association's proposal to restrict the production in 1918 to a figure representing a reduction of twenty per cent. on the 1917 crop. The proposal therefore seems likely to be generally adopted.

SIR ALFRED KEOGH.

London, January 14.
The War Office announces that Sir Alfred Keogh is resuming duties as General Executive Officer to the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Colonel T. H. Goodwin will succeed him as Acting Director-General of the Army Medical Services.

THE TEA SITUATION.

London, January 14.
A firm of wholesale tea merchants states that a million pounds of fine China tea is at present idle in the dealers' hands, as, owing to the reduction in retail price, it can only be sold at considerable loss. They suggest that it should be used to relieve the pressure on the cheaper sorts of tea.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TURMOIL IN RUSSIA.

Old Government Loans Cancelled.

London, January 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Superior Council of National Property has drafted a decree cancelling all National Loans issued by the Imperial and Bourgeois Governments; and all domestic loans, the stock of which is held by foreigners, are cancelled unreservedly. Only short term loans of the National Treasury are considered valid.

Battles with the Cossacks.

London, January 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a despatch says that Bolsheviks station at Debatskovo, on the Ekaterinograd Railway, has thrice changed hands. On Thursday night, Cossacks, learning from a despatch from Luganskaya that considerable Bolshevik reinforcements with artillery had left the station, took up a position near the railway awaiting their own reinforcements from Mariupol. Fighting was renewed on Friday morning. The Bolsheviks advanced somewhat in the direction of Toganorog. During Friday, a strong force of Dunterek and Kadan Cossacks traversed Toganorog, going northwards. It is stated that General Kaledin has also gone northwards. A despatch from Ufa states that Bolshevik artillery has arrived in the town. Bands of Bolsheviks are sending considerable forces with artillery to Cheliabinsk, where serious fighting is anticipated.

Arrest of Capitalists.

London, January 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a newspaper despatch from Kharkoff says the Maximilians have disarmed the Second Ukrainian Regiment after surrounding the barracks with armoured cars, and machine guns, which opened fire. The Ukrainians surrendered with 7,000 r.f.d. and thirteen machine guns. The commander of the regiment was arrested.

Searches and arrests continue in the town. Twelve capitalists have been arrested, including a newspaper proprietor. They were required to donate a million rubles for the unemployed. They deposited the money conditionally and it was disbursed by the Municipality. The Maximilians are dissatisfied and those arrested have not been released.

Fresh Trouble Expected in the Capital.

London, January 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd forecasts a recrudescence of internecine strife in the capital, owing to the believed Bolshevik intention to declare the forthcoming Congress of Soviets as a National Convention in lieu of a Constituent Assembly. It is a significant fact that two cruiser-destroyers have arrived, for which the ice channel was specially broken.

The Social Revolutionaries, including Madame Brezhnevskaya, and also the Committee of the first All-Russian Soviets, are vigorously urging the citizens, particularly the working classes and the Army, to organise to defend the Assembly by force.

Chaos Prevails.

London, January 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that hunger rioting has occurred in the Kolonna government at Moscow, the crowd demanding the disarming of the Red Guard and the handing over of authority to the Municipality. Twelve people are reported killed and 120 wounded.

Unoccupied soldiers in Petrograd are going backwards and forwards between the provinces fetching meat, flour and butter which they sell in Petrograd at exorbitant prices. Soldiers take possession of the railway carriages, banging on the steps and lying on the roofs of the carriages. There have been many fatal accidents and deaths from the cold. It has become almost impossible for ordinary passengers to travel; they sometimes have to wait for days and nights at the stations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, January 14.
The Berlin press says that important conferences between the High Command and politicians were inaugurated on the 12th inst., when the Kaiser received the Crown Prince, and Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff conferred with numerous political leaders. There was also a most important discussion between the High Command and Count Hertling on the 13th. These conferences will form the basis of a discussion with the Kaiser on the 14th inst.

Hertling speaks on domestic policy on Tuesday and replies to the Entente statesmen on Wednesday. Two Munich papers, commenting on President Wilson, declare that he has cleverly seized on the acute differences prevailing in Germany on the question of peace in order to shake confidence in her policy. They state that the indescribable confusion in the direction of the policy must be ended. Hertling must immediately reply to President Wilson and prove to him that Germany does not resemble a South American State, where policy is announced through military pronouncements.

BUTCHERY BY THE BOLSHIEVKS.

London, January 14.
The Times' correspondent at Odessa reports that during the last two days Bolshevik sailors have butchered naval officers at Sebastopol, killing sixty, including four Admirals and one General.

In consequence of the outrages Admiral Hemetz, commanding the Black Sea Fleet, has resigned. A mob, chiefly composed of soldiers, looted and burned the town of Killa during Christmas.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN ON RUSSIA.

Stockholm, January 14.
Sir George Buchanan (British Ambassador to Petrograd) has arrived here. Interviewed, he said he did not believe there could be any immediate change in Russian policy as no other party would be able to turn out the Bolsheviks. He said that M. Trotsky's propaganda in the German armies had had certain success and opined that Russia's active participation in the war had finished.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TURKS ACCUSED OF BREAKING ARMISTICE.

London, January 14.
The "Daily News" correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Turks have broken the armistice, landing twenty thousand troops between Trebizond and Rize. A submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

A BASELESS REPORT.

Melbourne, January 14.
Mr. Cook declares that the report that Mr. Hughes is going to England is baseless.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid eastward of Monchy. Our aeroplanes on Saturday bombed enemy's billets and huts and fired several thousand rounds into their trenches. Two are missing.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT MILAN.

Milan, January 14.
Two earthquake shocks, the first experienced for years, were felt here on Sunday. There was no damage.

GERMAN TRAVELLERS IN RUSSIA.

London, January 14.
Twenty German commercial travellers have arrived at Kieff.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Japanese Steamer on Fire.

Honolulu, January 3.—Fire which has broken out on the Japanese freighter, Shinyo Maru 11, bound from San Francisco for Japanese ports with a cargo of oil and cotton, has gained such headway that all hope of extinguishing the flames has been despaired of, according to wireless advices from the vessel received in this city.

The United States transport Sherman, which left Manila the middle of last month, is steaming under forced draft and expected to reach the burning vessel at daybreak on Thursday morning to rescue the ship's crew, according to another wireless report.

Honolulu, January 4.—The transport Sherman has now reached the Shinyo and reports the fire which threatened the freighter partially under control. The troopship is standing by to aid the steamer.

Ordnance Changes.

Washington, January 3.—Brigadier General William Crozier has announced the reorganization of the Ordnance Department along the same lines as the British Ministry of Munitions with experienced men as heads of departments.

Colonel Samuel McRobert, former vice-president of the National City Bank of New York city, has been appointed as head of the Bureau of Procurement. Other department heads have not as yet been named.

Plots Among Moros.

San Francisco, January 3.—Ollaster, a witness in the Hindu conspiracy case, today gave testimony to the activity of Hindu plotters among the Moros of the Sulu archipelago.

He declared that officials had found maps of India and arms in the baggage of one party on a sailing vessel bound from the southern Philippines to India.

Mr. Lansing Sums Up.

Washington, January 3.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, has made public a summary of the results of the inter-Allied conference. He declares that from the lessons of this conference, it is manifest that the main duty of the United States is to maintain a constant and speedy dispatch of troops to the front.

Plans have been prepared for compulsory food control which shall extend to American homes. Great Britain and France will adopt similar measures.

America and the Philippine Guard.

Washington, January 4.—The House of Representatives yesterday

day afternoon approved a Bill which provides for taking in the Philippine National Guard and the Philippine Scouts for foreign war service, and authorising the President to order the mustering of a full division of 27,000 Filipino troops into the United States Army. The Senate acts upon the Bill to-day.

America's Army Draft.

Washington, January 4.—General Crowder announces that it is not the intention of the Government to call to the Army under the draft, any except those included in Class I of the new questionnaire. The Government expects that this class alone will provide a million men physically fit in every respect for active military service.

The new questionnaire referred to in the cable defines Class I, with its six sub-divisions, as follows:

Class I. A—Single man with no dependent relatives.

B—Married man with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

C—Married man dependent on wife for support.

D—Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labour.

E—Unkilled farm labour.

F—Unkilled industrial labour.

Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

Railway Service Cut.

Washington, January 4.—Hundreds of passenger trains east of the Mississippi river have been withdrawn from service in order to facilitate the movement of freight trains, but the Administration plan to withdraw all sleepers and force travel by day only is being strongly opposed throughout the country.

New Cabinet Member?

Washington, January 4.—The Senate Committee on military affairs has advocated the appointment of an additional member to the President's Cabinet, to be designated as the secretary of munitions, and whose duty it will be to handle all purchases for the United States army.

Mr. Hoover in Controversy.

Washington, January 4.—Senator Reed, who was an active opponent of one-man food control, has again attacked the Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, declaring

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

London, January 14.
The death is announced of the Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., D.O.L., LL.D.

[The deceased was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1886, and was made Chaplain in Ordinary to H.M. the King in 1906. He was the son of Dr. George Butler, who was Headmaster of Harrow from 1865 to 1879. He was himself Headmaster of Harrow from 1889 to 1895, being also Chaplain to the late Queen Victoria. He had been Select Preacher at both Oxford and Cambridge, Dean of Gloucester and Hon. Canon of Ely. He was the author of many religious publications. He was in his 85th year.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 14.
The silver market is steady.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, January 19.
"Court Girds" at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

that he is usurping dictatorial powers.

Germany's Submarines.
Admiral Benson in a report to the Navy Department declares that the pick of the German Navy is manning the German submarines. He says the submarine crews and officers are losing their morale.

American Aviators in Action.

Washington, January 6.—A dispatch from American headquarters in France states that American army aviators joined on Saturday with British and French machines in bombing enemy position.

The raid made by the allied planes was practically a reprisal for the killing of two American wood-choppers, by bombs from a German aeroplane that flew over the American lines a week ago.

Socialist Newspaper in Seattle.

Washington, January 6.—A dispatch from American headquarters in France states that the pick of the German Navy is manning the German submarines. He says the submarine crews and officers are losing their morale.

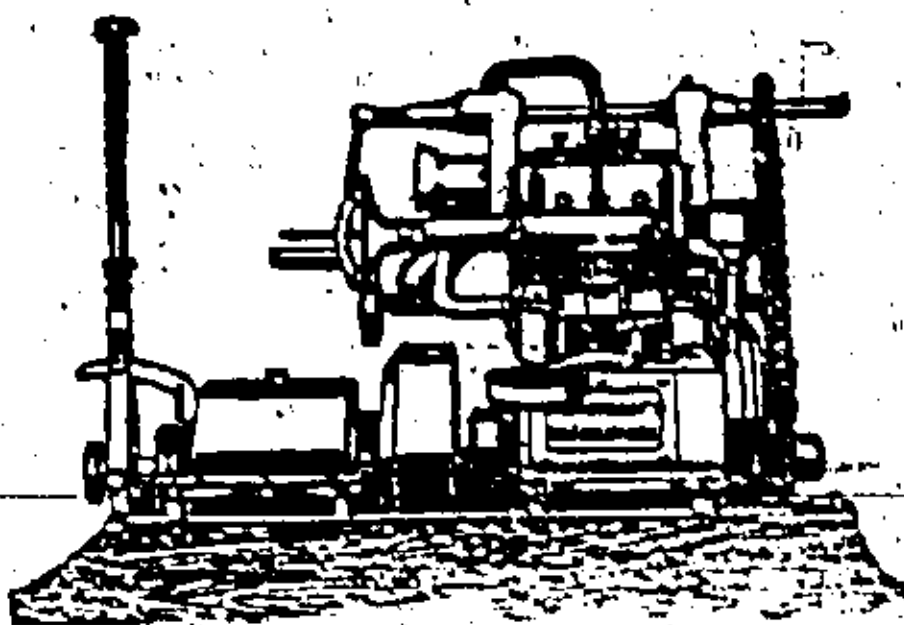
Urges People to use Railroads Less.

Washington, January 6.—Mr. McAdoo has just issued an appeal to the American people, requesting that they use the railroads for travel as little as possible.

Washington, January 5.—The President has made a number of recommendations to Congress as to the policy to be pursued in operating the railroads of the country now that they have come under the Federal Government control. Bills are soon to be introduced guaranteeing to railroad owners a compensation based on the average net operating income of the past four years.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, have declined to comment on the recall of Admiral Fisher and General Sibert from France. It is generally believed that they have been summoned to Washington in connection with the investigation into the recent sinking of the American transport Antilles.

NOTICES.



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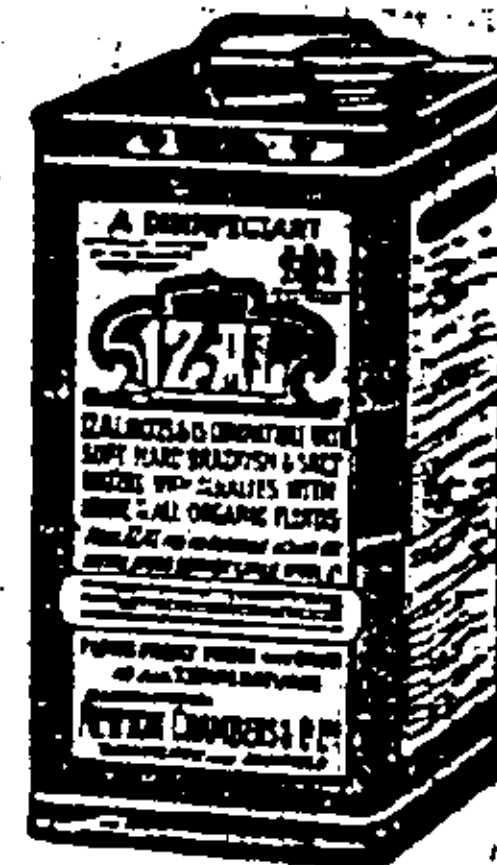
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| Crown Prince | 100 | 4.65 |
| " | 50 | 2.35 |
| " | 10 | .50 |
| Extra Fine (Grand Format) | 50 | 2.35 |
| Nectar | 50 | 2.35 |
| Yildiz | 25 | 1.10 |
| Club Size | 10 | .40 |
| Non Plus Ultra | 100 | 3.60 |
| " | 50 | 1.85 |
| " | 20 | .75 |
| Superline | 100 | 2.40 |
| " | 50 | 1.20 |

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GENERAL NEWS.

Harbin and Irkutsk.
Tokyo, Jan. 8.—The Kokusai
Agency learns from a reliable
source that the Russian soldiers
at Harbin and Kuanohungtsu
having been withdrawn, the
Chinese police are maintaining
peace and order together with the
protection of the railways. The
head of the Japanese colony at
Irkutsk reports, in a message sent
on the 5th, that the town is now
under the complete control of the
Mikhailovskaya and a state of dis-
order prevails.

Lady's Serious Accident.
We regret to learn from the
Yokohama papers that Mrs. W.B.
Mason sustained a serious acci-
dent on the 27th ultimo when
walking down the hill from her
residence towards the Kirin
Brewery. Mrs. Mason, who was
accompanied by her husband, had
just crossed the road when a
horse attached to an empty
cart, startled by the horn of a
motor, bolted down the hill and
pinned the unfortunate lady and
her maid up against the side of
the hill. Mr. Mason had not him-
self crossed when the horse
bolted and was thus unable to avert
the accident. Mrs. Mason when
picked up was found to be seriously
injured. She was removed to the
General Hospital. By latest
reports Mrs. Mason was making
good progress.—N. C. Daily
News.

Death of Mr. J. B. Tytler.
His many friends will be both
shocked and deeply grieved to
hear of the death of Mr. J. B.
Tytler. Mr. Tytler returned on
Saturday from a business journey
to Tientsin, Peking and Hankow,
says the N. C. Daily News of the
8th instant. On his arrival in
Shanghai he was found to be very
unwell and on Sunday was taken
to the Isolation Hospital, where
he died from a very severe attack
of smallpox on the evening
of Monday, the 7th instant.
Mr. Tytler was born in
Manchester. For some years
he was head draughtsman
with Messrs. Brooks and Dorey,
and on leaving them joined his
present employers Messrs. Asa
Lee and Co., Ltd., Oldham. He
has represented this firm in the
Far East for some six years, and
his work has been conspicuously
successful. His knowledge and
experience of textile machinery
was unrivalled, and his advice
was eagerly sought not only by
foreigners but by Chinese and
Japanese mill-owners. He was
joint patentee of the "Tytler and
Barker" steel lappet and had
other inventions in course of
development. Mr. Tytler was of
a peculiarly kindly and attractive
personality and had a very
versatile talents. He will leave
in China and Japan, as well as
in the Home country, a very large
circle of friends to mourn his
death. He was a member of the
Masonic body, but took a more
active part in Masonic matters in
Japan than in China. Mr. Tytler
leaves a widow in Manchester,
but had no children.

A Telling Phrase.
Theodore Roosevelt has long
been known as an epigrammatist
—"speak softly but carry a big
stick," "malefactors of great
wealth," "race suicide," and
many others come to mind as his
contributions to the vernacular
strength of what we may perhaps
be permitted to call the American
language. At a recent public
meeting in New York he coined
another epigrammatic sentence
which should be added to the
list. A great audience gathered in
Madison Square Garden at a public
meeting under the auspices of the
Mayor's Committee on National
Defence. The crowd shouted its
approval of the patriotic speeches
to which it listened. The speech
of a captain in the Australian
Army who has been wounded
twenty times in the war was
received with especial enthusiasm.
When Mr. Roosevelt's turn came,
he referred to this Australian
soldier's speech as the best
address of the evening, and said
to the audience that they did well
to applaud him, but added: "I
want to see you shoot the way
you shoot." The country
must realize this more fully
than perhaps it does now. If the
United States and allies are to
be victorious in the war, "Shoot
the way you shoot" is a good
motto for these war times.—New
York Outlook.

NOTICES.

A Distinguished Visitor.
Among those passing through Shanghai is the Rev. J. A. Macdonald with his wife and daughter, who are en route for Manila and Formosa. Mr. Macdonald is well known as the editor of the *Toronto Globe* and as a Gaelic orator all over North America. He lately delivered the Cole Lectures at the Vanderbilt University. Mr. Macdonald is travelling in the East for the benefit of his health.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Fall from a Club Window.
At Marylebone, Mr. Drew held an inquiry into the death of Arthur Campbell-Carter, 50, of independent means, who had lately resided at the Conservative Club, St. James's-street, W., and who died from injuries received through falling from a window of the club on September 10. It was stated that Mr. Campbell-Carter had been separated from his wife for a year. Mr. W. S. Musgrave said that he had known the deadman for three or four years. He always appeared normal. On the night of September 10 he seemed strange in his manner. Replying to the Coroner the witness denied that there was any "ragging" going on. He had not heard of such a thing in the club. He has since heard remarks about "ragging" which he stoutly denied. Other witnesses also denied that there had been anything in the nature of "ragging." A police witness stated that Campbell-Carter said "The other members were 'ragging' me and I jumped through the window. I was not going to let 'em break me, and I went out the window." The witness said him what he thought they were going to do and he replied "give me a bath." The witness made inquiries and found it there was no truth in the statement. He was satisfied there was no disturbance at the club. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

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AMERICAN MISSION.

Free Trade and World Peace.
The *Manchester Guardian* states that Lord Parnoor has definitely announced his conversion to Free Trade, due to his study of war questions. Lord Parnoor advocates the formation of a League of Nations and believes that universal Free Trade is essential to the peace of the world. He says that universal peace is only obtainable by the cessation of economic warfare.

gathering to two nations now equally dedicated to the common task of defending the liberties of the world should take place in the very room in which statesmen of an earlier and less enlightened generation had committed the blunders which had estranged them. This conference, he said, was a business gathering—the culmination of the hard, patient, and unobtrusive work which had been done between members of the Mission and the various British Departments in the previous days. Its purpose was to determine how the United States could best co-operate with Great Britain and the other Allies. On such a matter Great Britain was perhaps in a position to give some practical advice. Like herself, the United States was a pacific Power. She had, therefore, to build up her war organisation almost from the start. In doing this the United States could learn from the many mistakes which they

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The Prime Minister then turned to matters of secondary urgency. He pointed out that, though they were of secondary urgency, they were still of the utmost importance. He dealt first with the aeroplane situation. Everybody who had followed the war from the outset realised how vital was the command of the air. In the battleline it was almost as essential as the command of the sea. He believed that the people of the United States possessed in an unusual degree the qualities of enterprise and daring necessary to the creation of successful air men. The American climate also lent itself to the development of an air service, because it was clearer and more equable than the climate of the British Isles. This was of special value because the training of pilots, the creation of flying units, and the building of aerodromes was as essential to the creation of a true Air Service as the building of aeroplanes themselves.

In reply, Admiral Benson, speaking on behalf of the Mission, thanked the British Government for their warm reception and generous attention which they had received since they had reached London. The United States, with the strength and vigour of young and mature manhood and the experience reaped from the history of their own country, was filled with the profound determination to do all that was possible in order that all men might enjoy the right to life, liberty, and happiness. The Mission was anxious to learn as many lessons as possible from the experiences of the Allies during the last three and a half years, and they were grateful for the manner in which those experiences and all other information had been thrown open to them. He assured the meeting that the United States were heart and soul in the war, and, that his country absolutely endorsed the statement of their President that none of its resources would be spared—its men, its ships, or its work—in order to win the war. Admiral Benson then gave the conference information as to the immense work which the United States had already accomplished and was in course of accomplishing, not only in the training of armies and the building of fleets and manufacture of munitions, but in food economy, and the successful development of aircraft.

After Admiral Benson's reply the conference proceeded to discuss the business before them.

Killed in Action.
Many friends will learn with sorrow that the Kailan Mining Administration has received the following telegram: "Regret advise Lance Corporal James Knox killed in action September 26." Mr. Knox was a member of the Obinwangao staff of the Kailan Mining Administration and was the son of Mr. Knox, late chief engineer of the K.M.A.S. **Kailang**

NOTICES.

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**THE WEST POINT BUILDING
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the **THIRTIETH**
ORDINARY MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-
pany will be held at the offices of
Messrs. Jardine Matheson &
Company Limited, on **TUESDAY**
25th. January 1918, at 11.30 A.M.
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with a Statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st. December
1917.

The REGISTER of SHARE of the Company will be CLOSE from SATURDAY 19th. TUESDAY 29th. January 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors;
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment
& Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1914

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
THE REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be CLOSED FROM SATURDAY 15th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPEE
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS
Hongkong 11th January 1917

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **THIRTIETH** ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on **TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at NOON**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on **TUESDAY 28th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M.** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Secretary

[illegible]

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**WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.**

We have Just Received
A Consignment

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in fancy boxes.

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Hongkong Dispensary

Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.30 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there. By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918.

THE PLAGUE IN SHANSI.

The serious nature of the reports recently circulated regarding the plague outbreak in Shansi were subsequently considerably mitigated by the announcement that the Chinese Government had requested Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the expert on plague treatment, to proceed at once to the area of the outbreak and, along with his assistants, inquire into the matter and do his utmost to stamp it out. Dr. Wu, who did such excellent work during the outbreak of bubonic plague in Manchuria eight years ago, immediately answered the summons, got together as competent a staff as he could find at his command and, furnished with a special train, recently arrived at the stricken area. To a man of Dr. Wu's very considerable experience, it might readily be assumed that the difficulties, though great, were not likely to prove insuperable in the speedy eradication of the virulent pest, to which, it was known, a large number of deaths were already attributable. Especially was this likely to be the case when it was learned that as colleagues Dr. Wu would have Dr. Eckfeldt and Dr. Lewis, two American medical men well-qualified to cope with the disease. It seemed to be, but a matter of time for news to be received to the effect that Dr. Wu and his colleagues had been successful in their efforts. Instead of such news, which of course would have been only too welcome to all reasonable people—foreigners and Chinese alike—information is now arriving that the medical men have been, and apparently still are, encountering the most offensive kind of interference possible in the discharge of their duties. A Reuter's telegram to hand yesterday states that the doctors, while in the centre of the plague district, have been mobbed. Word still remains to be said, for it is added that the local Magistrate is morally supporting the crowd and the soldiers in inciting the populace to further excesses.

This, of course, is intolerable, and must be officially inquired into at once. The message adds that the doctors' messages are not allowed to reach the Foreign Legations. As, however, they have reached Shanghai (Reuter's correspondent there having since circulated the news) it is now certain that the Legations are fully informed of this extraordinary and deplorable occurrence. That the Legations are aware of the situation and have acted in the only possible way is evident from a telegram in yesterday's issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, where reference is made to the Legations having taken immediate steps to deal with the matter. It is to be hoped that the Central Authorities at Peking will not delay in adopting the suggestions offered, or at least of immediately inquiring into the question.

One would have been inclined to believe that such an occurrence could not in these days have taken place in even the most inaccessible parts of China, for to the Chinese the benefits of Western medical science are now generally well-known and accepted as infinitely superior to the crude methods so long prevailing in China. Particularly, one would have thought that a mission headed by one of their own countrymen, whose skill is certain to have been known throughout China by the native Press, would be widely welcomed. Yet here the facts give the lie direct to this belief, and again we can only say that the whole affair is depressing and deplorable in the extreme. We read that the medical men are virtually prisoners, while at the same time the plague is claiming its toll of victims, who are reported to be falling dead by the roadways. The Peking Government cannot too soon inquire into the causes at the bottom of the affair. Certain allegations were made against the officials, as our telegram pointed out, and it is very likely that the imputations are substantially true. At any rate, the matter must be inquired into at once, and proper punishment, if need be, meted out to those responsible for the inhuman attack on three medical men.

The "Heather Day" Result.

The statement regarding the result of "Heather Day," which was made by the Hon. Mr. O. E. Aston, Chief of the St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong, at a meeting of the Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair Committee last night, is very gratifying and satisfactory. By the splendid efforts of the large and zealous band of workers who did their utmost to make "Heather Day" successful, the total amount realised reached \$45,000, which, converted into sterling at 3s. 6d., places the fine all-round sum of \$3,929 9s. at the disposal of the Scottish Hospitals for Wounded Soldiers, which it was originally intended to benefit. Contrasted with the magnificent total realised as the result of "Our Day," which it will be remembered was \$110,415, the "Heather Day" total may seem somewhat small, but it should not be forgotten that for the "Our Day" Red Cross Fund two very important items were included for which there were no corresponding items on "Heather Day." We are referring to the 40 per cent. from the drawing of the War Bonds, amounting to \$32,000 and to Lady May's Rose Fund, which brought in \$14,036 22s. making a grand total of \$46,036 22s. The "Our Day" and "Heather Day" efforts are indeed splendid and highly creditable to Hongkong's generosity; and we may depend upon it that the good work done and the money raised will be very highly appreciated by the recipients at home. Incidentally, arrangements are soon to be made for the celebration of St. George's Day (April 23rd) when no doubt the public will have another opportunity of showing its generosity for some one or more of the many deserving War Charities.

Chess Championship.

We are extremely glad to see that the efforts of the Hongkong Chess Club in the direction of instituting a chess championship of the Colony have been made possible through the generosity of two local firms in presenting cups for competition. One of these cups is to go to the player who wins the championship, while the other will be awarded to the Chinese competitor, scoring the highest points in this year's tournament. The presentation of these cups should greatly stimulate interest in the game in Hongkong. Chess is a fine mental recreation, and the Colony certainly possesses some clever exponents of the game. Hitherto, however, interest in it has been confined to a small group of enthusiasts, though we are glad to learn that the number is gradually being increased. We wish the Championship venture all success and feel sure that it will result in the encouragement of a game that is far too greatly neglected.

"Hope Springs Eternal."

The Association of German South Sea Traders seem to be in irrepressible "merry and bright" body, for we read in one of yesterday's telegrams that they have telegraphed to the German Colonial Secretary (whose office, now that there are no German Colonies, should be a particularly "soft" one) "expressing joy at the appointment of a Governor of New Guinea" which, the merry men further state, gives promise of "a vigorous colonial policy of holding firmly to our richly blessed South Sea Colonies now in the hands of the 'enemies.' For unconscious humour their statement, we think, will be hard to beat. A body that can think, write or telegraph so hopefully in such depressing circumstances is either extravagantly optimistic or hopelessly obtuse. The Colonial Secretary is more cautious. While he likewise is not without hope, he does not go any further. "I am hoping," says he, "that the German flag will soon again be flying over our fine South Sea Colonies." We rather incline to the idea that the Germans' thoroughly practical enemies will not feel disposed to have the eagle of the Fatherland flying over their heads. Still, there can be no real harm in the Teutons continuing to hope on; hope ever.

DAY BY DAY.

CHRISTIANITY IS FAILING BECAUSE TOO MUCH IS MADE OF THE DEATH AND NOT ENOUGH OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—Sir A. Conan Doyle.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 68th birth of General Sir Ian Hamilton.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0 5/8d.

Prize Day.
H. E. the Governor is to distribute the prizes at Queen's College at noon on Wednesday February 6.

For War Charities.
The amount realised at the charity football matches on Boxing Day was \$255, which has been paid into the War Charity Funds.

University of Hongkong.
Sir Charles Eliot will resume his lectures on Chinese History on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 5.30 p.m. in the old Common Room, opposite Lecture Room "A."

Football Match.
The Royal Engineer Reserve met the Staff and Departments in a Second League match to-morrow on the Nivv ground, Happy Valley, kick-off 2.30 p.m. The R.E. Reserves will be represented by:—Salter; Simmonds and Crickbanks; Cuckow (Capt.), Waller and Webber; Millard, Todd, Osborne, Tidey and Reske.

Trade Openings.
Trade Enquiry List No. 83, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections in talking machines, steel products and general representation, over-issue newspapers, second-hand railway machinery, hoisting engine, derricks, etc.

Not Proved.
A Chinese who has just returned from America was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of ammunition. Mr. Palmer Johnson appeared to defend the man and denied that the basket in which the ammunition was, or the ammunition itself, belonged to him. The police went aboard a steamer and the basket was on the deck. The police pointed to it and defendant, thinking they wanted him to open it, did so. The basket did not bear his name, although he had other luggage which did. Defendant was discharged.

The Philippine Carnival.
We have received from Messrs. Tuck, Cook and Son a folder dealing with the Philippine Carnival, which is to be held from February 2 to 10 and which will include many new and attractive features. It is stated that patriotism and preparedness will be the main themes of the 1918 Carnival, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, the entire net proceeds will be given to the Philippine branch of the American National Red Cross Society. If the Philippine National Guard is called into active service, 50 per cent. of the amount will be given to the ambulance corps of that organization. Messrs. Tuck, Cook and Son are the official passenger agents to the Philippine Government.

Railway Accident.
Yesterday afternoon the express train from Canton stopped suddenly near the iron bridge at Shekiang, and the Chinese passengers at first thought this was due to the presence of soldiers ahead. Enquiries, however, showed that it was because of an accident to an old woman, who had been knocked down by the train. It was found that she had sustained a nasty wound on the temple, and Mr. P. K. Kwok who was a passenger by the train, alighted and found that the woman was still alive, though unconscious. Fortunately, Dr. Hickling was also on the train and she was able to render valuable aid, with the assistance of Mr. Kwok. There were, however, no bandages or other equipment on the train, and the best possible had to be done with warm water and handkerchiefs. On reaching Shekiang, the train was stopped and the patient transferred to the train going to Canton, the staff being instructed to see that the woman was given hospital treatment on arrival.

THE MURDER OF SERGT. JOHNSTONE.

European Soldier Charged at the Police Court.

In connection with the sensational murder of Lance Sergeant Johnstone, which took place in the early hours of Sunday morning, Sapper William Percy Blumfield, R.E., appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning.

His Worship said that he did not wish him to say anything to the charge he was going to read to him, as this was only formal. He was charged with the wilful murder of Lance Sergeant Norman Gibson Johnstone at 3.5 in the morning of January 13.

Asked if he understood the charge, prisoner replied that he did perfectly.

His Worship intimated that the hearing would be adjourned until Tuesday, January 22nd.

Prisoner:—Can I have a solicitor to defend me?
His Worship:—You are entitled to have one.

Prisoner:—Many thanks Blumfield, who is quite a young man, did not appear to appreciate the seriousness of his position. He is a well-known member of the R.E. football team and was playing in a match on Saturday.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Communication Drill and Lectures will in future be 6 p.m. instead of 8.30 p.m.

Lectures.—Reference Administrative Order No. 16 (6) dated 11.1.18. The dates of lectures will be as follows and not as therein stated:—January, 18th, Field Service Regulations; January, 25th, Military Law; February 1st, Map Reading and Field Sketching; February 8th, Military Engineering; February 15th, Military Law; February 22nd, Field Service Regulations; March 1st, Map Reading and Field Sketching; March 8th, Military Engineering; March 15th, Military Law; March 22nd, Field Service Regulations; March 29th, Military Engineering.

Parade, Officers.—The following will parade at Freeman's Race at 3 p.m. on 18th instant for five practices 3 and 4 of the R-volver Course, (preceded by 2.15 p.m. train from Causeway Bay):—Captains Armstrong, Murray Scott, Stewart, Wolfe, Harston, and Preston; Lieutenants Danby, Evan-Jones, Stevenson and Boleau; 2nd Lieutenants Brown, Templeton, Hill, Matthewman and Marley.

Clothing and Equipment.—All applications for the issue, renewal or exchange of articles of uniform or equipment (except the issue to members on enrolment) must be made to the Equipment Board by a member in person, at one of the appointed times as notified in orders. Each application must be made on the proper printed form, which must be filled up and signed by the applicant and countersigned by the Officer Commanding the applicant's platoon. The Equipment Board is constituted as follows:—Major D. MacDonald, V.D., President; Major G. H. Waxeman and Captain G. G. Wood, Members; Lieut. and Quartermaster W. Higby, Secretary.

The Colony's Health.
During last week there were notified three cases of diphtheria (all Chinese) and two cases of enteric fever (one British and one Japanese). All the diphtheria cases terminated fatally.

Ham and Cake.
Yesterday, Sergeant Bond arrested two Chinese on suspicion and found that they had stolen a ham and a Christmas cake from a steamer in Harbour. The case was adjourned on the application of Mr. Leo D'Almeida, who defended.

LATE SERGT. JOHNSTONE.

Impressive Funeral at Happy Valley.

Amid many manifestations of esteem and regret, the mortal remains of the late Sergeant Johnstone, of the Hongkong Police Force, whose death under tragic circumstances we announced on Sunday, were laid to rest in the Cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, semi-military honours being accorded. The procession, composed of members of the Force, left the Government Civil Hospital, the coffin, which was on a gun carriage covered with a Union Jack, being drawn by the deceased's comrades. At the Fire Station, several members of the Police Reserve joined in the procession, and at Wanchai Market the Police Reserve Band headed the cortege, and played Chopin's "March Funere" to the Cemetery gates. A large crowd had assembled at the Monument and accompanied the procession to the graveside. Among those present were noticed the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, C.S.P., Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., (who was representing His Excellency the Governor), Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R), Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R), Commander C. W. Beckwith, Mr. J. Kerr, C.I., many Inspectors of the Hongkong Police and Police Reserve, Messrs. J. R. Wood, H. A. Lammer, J. Rodgers, A. Silva Netto, H. A. Taylor, and representatives of most of the Garrison units, the Navy, Police Reserve, Naval Dockyard Police, Revenue, Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, etc. A large number of wreaths were borne to the Cemetery by the First Brigade engine.

The service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, at the close of which the bearers, Sergeants Payne, Grimmett, Hollands, Cotton, Marks, and Murphy, filled in the grave. It is interesting to record that the deceased was buried close to Lance Sergeant Mill, who was killed by a burglar in Yamat in January, 1909.

Among the many floral tributes were wreaths from the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, the Sergeant's Mess at Yamat, Chinese Police Members at No. 2 Station, Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the 25th Bn. Middlesex Volunteer Field Brigade, Wardens of Victoria Gaol, Inspectors of Detective Staff, Members of No. 5 Mess, Detective Staff (Central), Central Police Mess, Chinese Detective Staff Hongkong, Sergeants of No. 7 Station, Members of the Water Police, Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, No. 2 Mess, Mr. H. A. Taylor (Imports and Exports Department), Royal Naval Yard Police, Commander Beckwith and Harbour Office Staff, Chief Inspector D'Almeida, H. K. P. R., Royal Engineers' Sergeants' Mess, Standard Oil Company's Staff at West Point, Sanitary Inspectors and Head of the Sanitary Office, Sergeants' Mess 87th Co. R.G.A., Sergeants' Mess 88th Co. R.G.A., as well as many from personal friends and sympathisers.

Piano Recital.

There was a crowded attendance at the Helena May Institute last evening, when Mr. Dunman Fuller gave the list of his present series of piano recitals. The programme was largely drawn from composers of the modern school, and the pianist's treatment of the various numbers was essentially artistic. Dr. Farjeon's "West Wind" was finely interpreted, as also were Debussy's "Rêve" and "Danse des Elfes" and Tchaikovsky's "Humoresque" and Cyril Scott's "Dance of the Sorcerer's Prelude," for the first time only, was also a clever piece of work. The other items were also much appreciated. The music-loving public will regret that the series is now at an end, as Mr. Dunman Fuller has in these recitals given much pleasure and new insight into the works of the new school which is now gradually coming into its own. During the evening a collection was taken for the Prisoners of War Fund.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The fashion for brevity in book titles can hardly go further. Not long ago we had "K" by Miss Mary Rinehard, and that is now followed by a novel by Julius Hinckley entitled "E." It only remains for some enterprising author to start on the symbols "2," "1," and "—" might sell a book and drive a catalogue to suicide.

Of Mr. G. K. Chesterton's new "Short History of England," some say that it is not a history; some even hint that it is a work of imagination. But there is no doubt as to its inspiration in "the love and praise of England." Surely no patriotic anthology of the future can omit the passage which contains these sentences:—"There is something common to all the Britons, which even Acts of Union have not torn asunder. The nearest name for it is insecurity, something fitting in men walking on cliffs, and the verge of things. Adventure, a lonely taste in liberty, a humour without wit, perplex their critics and perplex themselves. Their souls are fretted like their coasts. . . They are constantly colonists and emigrants; they have the name of being at home in every country. But they are in exile in their own country. They are torn between love of home and love of something else; of which the sea may be the explanation or may be only the symbol. It is also found in a namesake nursery rhyme which is the finest line in English literature and the dumb refrain of all English poems—"Over the hills and far away." We have too few histories written in that style.

The official description of the late Prince Christian as "Earl of Norway" is one of those queer survivals—the claim of the ex-King of Portugal to the Kingship of Jerusalem—which mean nothing in these days, except the shadowy memory of a grievance. In this case his claim is twice removed, for Johannes-Holstein has been discredited from Denmark since 1844, and Denmark has been discredited from Norway since 1814. The permutations and combinations of the three Scandinavian countries make a curious chapter of history. At one time, under Queen Margaret, they formed one kingdom; but the intervening five centuries have seen Norway and Sweden united as against Denmark, Norway and Denmark united as against Sweden, and, to-day, the three countries separate and individual. Sister Thea of Denmark affords, by the way, an admirable instance of the Prussian method. By the Peace of Kiel (1814) Pomerania and Rugen were ceded to Denmark in exchange for Norway. But in the following year Prussia bestowed these two provinces for Lauenburg; and in 1865 Lauenburg shared the fate of Schleswig and Holstein by being incorporated with Prussia.

The heredity of Brigadier-General Fitzclarence whose name will never be forgotten while Ypres is remembered (except to strange reflections) "He was grandson of the 1st Earl of Munster, a son of William IV. (before his accession to the throne) and Mrs. Jordan, a Scotswoman. That association, in all details, was a particularly sort chapter in Royal history, and that have been thought to possess no redeeming features. Now, and years later, we see the offspring of the union as one of the virtuous of England.

The dilemma as to allocation of responsibility for the war has perplexed all ages and all religions. We have heard the African savages who bither idols when things go wrong and the gods of Greece at home (certainly no models of morality) had a good deal to put with from exacting worshippers. The Emperor Julian, perhaps sincere and devout a pagan, lived, once sworn in, in a passion he would offer no more sacrifices to Mars; and even the Duke of Angoulême, after his first experience of shipwreck, wrote to Neptunus from the bottom of the sea.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Will and The Way.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"I will run the way of Thy Commandments when Thou shalt enlarge my heart."—Psalm 119/32.

There are times when I should like to alter that last word *heart*, and so would you. "Opportunities," for instance, would fit nicely into that little private psalm of ours. If you had somebody else's money, or education, or position, or you would show what progress is. There is no conceiving how much faster things would move if I were you and you were me and both of us were somebody else. Considering how restricted our opportunities are, it is really rather creditable if we don't drop out of the march altogether, or fairly turn our backs on the way to Zion.

Or again "Knowledge," that makes a common new version in these days. People have got quite a habit of moving the previous question. "Run the way of God's commandments." Yes, but the previous question is: are there any? Is there a God, for that matter? If so, has He made His will known? If He has, is it practicable? And so we slip from one extreme trenchment to another, taking cover as elusive as the Hindenburg Line, asking that someone shall ascend into heaven or descend to the abyss and bring us the knowledge of the truth. These and such like revisions are inspired scriptures, inspired from what quarter I leave you to judge. You will find them in the Septuagint's Handbook, quoted in the Lay's Christian's Bible, with cross references and parallel passages from similar works *passim*.

My text is very different, and I am glad on second thoughts that our lower criticism cannot alter it; and so are you. We feel that it is better to ring along with the Psalmist here about enlargement of heart than whine over dearth of opportunity or complain of lack of knowledge. If one is to run, one needs a strong, healthy heart, especially to "run with patience." Walking, or even creeping, is better than running by spurts, which only leaves the poor fluttering heart exhausted. The thing which really keeps any of us lagging on the right way is want of heart. We are slow to will to do it. The grand need of our souls is for a better, bigger heart, and the grand help for them is that God can and will meet the need if—if we really want it met, if we have the heart for it.

Now, if we consider what is meant by enlargement of heart we shall find it is something very comprehensive indeed; in fact, there is no good thing which is excluded from it. You can say nothing better of a person than that he is large-hearted. You have no friend you should prize so much as the friend whose heart is bigger than your own. He opens up new interests to you, lays new claims upon you. He makes you conscious that life is more deep and wonderful and full of varied significance than you had conceived. They draw our feet out of the net and set us in a large place these big-hearted folk. They abate our petty parochialism and give us the whole world to care about. They teach us by example the patience and the kindness and the charity of God. Also they are always ahead. They run in the way which God is pointing.

The van of human progress is led by the men and women of large heart. You or I may lag behind; we may complain of the place, now and then we may sit down and sulk, or, as we call it, rest; but we have to follow, for it is the broad sympathy and comprehensive mind, with the faith and hope and patience which spring out of them, that lead the way, and always will lead it. One example of a man with a great heart was King Solomon in his better days. We are told of him that God "gave him wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart even as the sand on the seashore."

generally used to suggest mere monotonous multitude, but here it symbolises the multitude of interests that came within the range of Solomon's exceeding much wisdom and understanding. And it is like the Bible, if one may say so, to join these two, largeness of heart and greatness of wisdom. There may be a big mind, of a certain sort, along with a narrow heart, but a big heart and a narrow mind are simply incompatible. Solomon was given wisdom because he had the heart for it.

Wisdom speaks of herself in this wise:—I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me. Seest thou a youth with a narrow heart, a little self-centred soul? Know that he will never be wise, not though you cram him with all the knowledge of all the universities. Here, then, lies the rejoinder when we say it is lack of knowledge which keeps us halting on the King's highway. The acquirement of knowledge is conditioned by the appetite for knowledge, as every teacher knows and many a pupil suspects. Many people who are living quite below their mark are excusing themselves at the present time by the indeterminate condition of certain questions connected with religion—say, the nature of inspiration, the authority of the Bible, the statement of Christian doctrine. But would moral really improve if religion were more dogmatic? I doubt it. He that is filthy would be filthy still; he that is unjust would remain so; and he that is indifferent would find some other excuse for his lukewarmness.

We often find ourselves praying for more light; "lighten our darkness we beseech Thee, O Lord." Very good in its place, but better probably if we asked for more heart to live by the light we have:—"Give us a heart to love and dread Thee, and diligently to walk in Thy commandments." The taller light is usually ahead, and best reached by moving toward it. If this need for a better heart is a modern one, and I am sure it is, it is also an ancient one. It existed, for instance, in our Lord's first disciples. The one thing He complained of in them was not that they showed themselves dull-witted but repeatedly that they were "slow of heart." The Jewish nation, also, failed because its heart was not big enough for its mission. As their prophets told them, their heart had "waxed gross," and therefore, of course, ears were dull and eyes blinded. As for the Gentile world, the Apostle diagnoses its case as being without God and without hope because its "senseless heart was darkened" and so it would not have God in its knowledge.

To the world at large, God still has occasion to say, "I have shown thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" And of the Christian world in especial our Saviour still has reason to ask, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet have ye not known Me?" Indeed the word is "night unto us, in our heart and in our mouth." May God enlarge our hearts that we receive it!

And now from knowledge let us work back for a moment to that other related matter of opportunity. "Be thou ruler over ten cities," said the King to the man who well employed his five talents. The difference between him and the man who had nothing to show was not in the number of their endowments but in the capacity of their hearts. This is worth nothing, because if you and I had the arrangement of these affairs we should arrange them very differently. But things are as they are, so it often comes to pass that the person who has the heart to be generous has only two mites to be generous with, while the man who has great possessions cannot bear to part with them; or whilst the lazy, idle man may be endowed with a splendid physique, another who is diligent in God's business may scarcely be able to keep himself out of heaven. Well, there is no old saying that where there is a will there is a way, which is just a manner of affirming that the swift feet will follow the enlarged

If all the large-hearted people found it as easy as you and I would like to make it for them to show what they are, how much we should lose, and they also! Where would be all the beautiful ingenuity by which they contrive opportunities and follow them up? What should you and I do without the tonic example of the patience and faith and sacrifice with which they make such gallant headway against poor health, defective education, straitened means, or all other adverse conditions which come so often between the large heart and the ministering hand? No doubt it would have been very gratifying to you or me to have been able to give that poor widow a fortune to do good with, but we should have deprived the Kingdom of what has been worth many fortunes.

Where there is a will there is a way. Do you take care of the heart, and the opportunities will take care of themselves. So we will conclude that the text is best as it stands, and there is to be no private little revised version of our own, and will accept the Apostle's word when he says we are not straitened in God, but only in ourselves. One alternative rendering indeed does seem admissible as a matter of translation. It would be, "I will run the way of Thy commandments, for Thou wilt enlarge my heart." That turns the aspiration into an assurance, and as such you may certainly take it, if you really want it, which remains the crucial point. Have you the heart to seek for heart enlargement? If so, you will not seek it in vain. Is not the great need of the world to-day just this very thing, the will, not to power, but to peace. The world has got into war ultimately because men love to fight. They do not love to pay the bill, and when it keeps mounting up they begin to demand why God does not stop it before it gets so high. But what is the state of mind of any country, under the sun at the outbreak of a war which it expects to win? It is a state of frantic eagerness for the fray. Perhaps one ought rather to say it has been so in the past, for truly there are signs that at long last mankind is coming to a better mind. But, on the whole, the nations of the earth have not really loved peace, will it, fought it, and pursued it, as the New Testament puts it. Therefore they have not kept it. They have not had the goodwill apart from which God Himself cannot keep the peace among them. They have known God's better way perfectly well for ages, and now perhaps there is ground for hope that, having had their fill of their own way, they are beginning at long last to have the heart for God's commandment. The same holds good of the Church in relation to the spread of the gospel. Not so long ago the prayer was always for open doors, but the Church simply dare not repeat that now, for there are more doors open than we have the heart to enter. Pray now that God enlarge the Church's heart into fuller sympathy with the large love wherewith. He so loved the world. Then indeed His word will run and be glorified at the mouth of His messenger. How far this great need is that of us individually only He who knows each heart can tell. But if there be one of us of whom it is not true that he could be more and do more in the Divine life and the Lord's service if he really wanted to, his case is rare indeed.

Delay on Telegrams.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that there is considerable delay (at present 72 hours) on telegrams to and from the United States by the direct route. While such delay remains abnormal it will be shown daily on the Company's notice boards.

Death of Capt. Roach.

Information has been received from England of the death of Captain J. B. Roach, for many years Master of the S.S. *Haiman*, of the Douglas Steamship Company, in whose service he had been from April, 1880, until his retirement in May, 1914. He leaves two daughters and a son.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST
TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

HEATHER DAY.

Net Receipts over \$5,000.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided over a largely attended meeting of the Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair Committee last night and announced that the net receipts of Heather Day, including street collection, raffle, subscriptions from out-ports, sale of souvenirs, etc. amounted to \$19,334.20 and that of St. Andrew's Fair to \$28,074.11, making a total of \$47,408.31. The sum of \$5,000 had been settled, at exchange 3s. 3d., and there was still a balance of \$12,643.31. Taking it that exchange would be about the same, he estimated that the amount available for distribution among Scottish Hospitals for wounded soldiers would be \$6,929.8-0d. which he thought was a very creditable result of their labours.—(Applause). As Chief of St. Andrew's Society, he thanked the conveners of the various committees and all others who helped in making the effort a success.

The meeting, after discussion, left the matter of the allocation of the money to the Committee of St. Andrew's Society. An official statement regarding Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair will be published shortly.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

THURSDAY the 17th January, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,
25 Bales Waste.
8 Bales Paper.
6 Bales Seaming Twine.
2 Barrels Oil.
28 Kegs Wire Nails.
800 Condenser Tubes (16' lengths).
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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South China Morning Post, Ltd.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.
Please send me a copy of Hongkong Desk Directory, Dairy and Blotter, 1918, price \$3.00 each.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

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For account of the concerned

75 Steel Plates
5' x 10' x 3/16" = 30 plates
5' x 10' x 1/4" = 25 do
5' x 12' x 1/4" = 20 do

36 Steel Plates
5' x 10' x 5/16" = 30 do
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GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer

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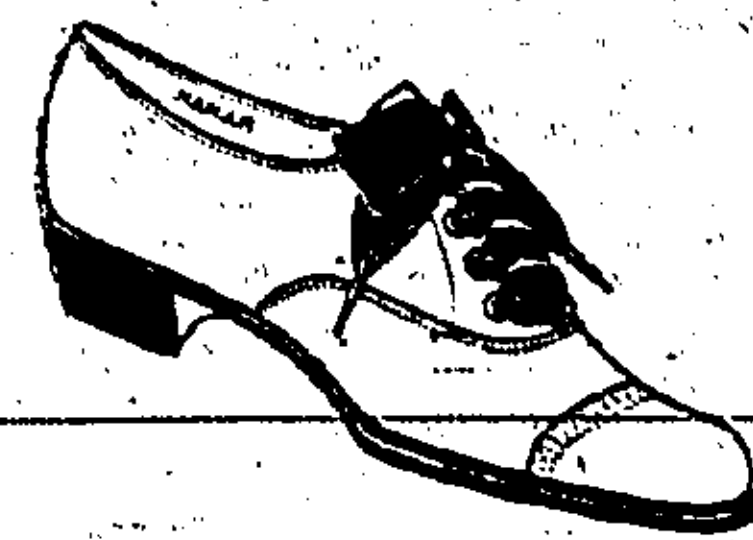
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination. | Steamers. | Sailing Date |
|---|--|--|
| L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira... | | |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama... | | |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama... | Satsuta Maru Capt. Iasazu T. 16,000 | THURS., 31st Jan., at 11 a.m. |
| | Samo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000 | TUES., 5th Feb., at 11 a.m. |
| | Suyo Maru Capt. Tatanu T. 12,500 | TUES., 19th Feb., at 11 a.m. |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama... | Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500 | FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama... | Capt. Doki T. 8,000 | SATURDAY, 18th Jan., MONDAY, 21st Jan., |
| SHANGHAI and Kobe... | Bombay Maru Capt. Tsuruza T. 8,000 | THURSDAY, 24th Jan. |
| SHANGHAI and Kobe... | Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000 | |

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|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 | 19th Jan. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | 23rd Jan. |
| SHUN MARU | 22,000 | 9th Feb. |
| PERIA MARU | 19,000 | 23rd Feb. |
| KOREA MARU | 18,000 | 9th Mar. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 | 22nd Mar. |

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| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | Changchow | 16th Jan. at noon. |
| PAKHOI & HAIPHONG | Fengtien | 16th Jan. at noon. |
| NINGPO & SHANGHAI | Sinkiang | 16th Jan. at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Sunkiang | 17th Jan. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Sunkiang | 19th Jan. at 3 p.m. |

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|-----------|------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Tjikini | Java | 21st Jan. | 27th Jan. | Shanghai |
| Tjimanoek | Amoy | 21st Jan. | 24th Jan. | Java |

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Haitan | A. E. Hodgins | TUES., 15th Jan., at noon. |
| Haihong | J. W. Evans | FRI., 18th Jan., at noon. |

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas-Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

| For | Steamship | On |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | Koonshing | Wed., 16th Jan. at d'light. |
| HAIPHONG | Loksang | Thur., 17th Jan. at 7 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Kingsing | Fri., 18th Jan. at d'light. |
| MANILA | Yuensang | Fri., 18th Jan. at 3 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG | Taksang | Tues., 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m. |
| SANDAKAN | Mausang | Tues., 22nd Jan. at noon. |
| MANILA | Loongsang | Thur., 25th Jan. at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
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modation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when
inducement offers.BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 40-50
date accommodation for passengers.CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Chinwangtao's Ice.
The Chinwangtao correspond-
ent of the "N.C.D. Mail" (Tien-
tsin) says that the ice breaker is
kept pretty busy in order to
ensure the harbour being clear.
There is a good deal of ice,
especially to seaward, whilst
several of the small inlets are
frozen hard.Tobacco for Fleet.
At the request of the Queen
Mary's Needlework Guild, the
Navy League has undertaken to
distribute to the Fleet and to
naval bases 100 cases of tobacco
and cigarettes, which have been
forwarded by the New York
Branch of the Guild. This splen-
did gift comprises two cases
containing 62,140 cigarettes; 64
cases of smoking tobacco, net
weight 11,302 lbs., and 34 cases
of plug tobacco, net weight 1,288
lbs. The total weight of the
consignment exceeds 20 tons.Sicawel Storm Warnings.
With the adoption of the new
code of storm warnings, Sicawel
Observatory has issued an ex-
planatory booklet, republished
from the Annual Calendar for
1918, which mariners will find
most useful, giving as it does a
detailed explanation of the
various hoists. In addition are
given numerous tables of explana-
tion of the districts embraced
by the signals, with their
corresponding numbers in the
old code, tables of the ave-
vel city of typhoons before and
after recurring and a quantity of
other data that will be found
most useful.Increased Trade With Port Said.
There has (says the "Japan
Chronicle") been a noticeable
increase in consignments to Port
Said for transshipment to Europe.
This tendency is increasingly
manifesting itself. The Nippon
Yusen Kaisha has two extra
steamers on the service, the
Awa-maru and the Kamakura-
maru, yet the tonnage is in-
sufficient, and the Company is
dispatching the Toba-maru, 8,000-
ton gross, in the middle of this
month, and another, shortly.
There will also be an increase in
the number of privately owned
steamers on the line, the Tokai-
maru and two other steamers of
the Kureha firm being expected
to be shortly placed thereon. The
Manyei-maru, Togo-maru, and
the Eidi-maru all of the 5,000
tons type also belonging to the
Kureha firm, were to have pro-
ceeded to Port Said, but their
destination has been changed.
They will proceed to Genoa and
Marseilles, carrying grain, starch,
antimony, copper, and other war
supplies.More Ships.
Under this title the following
letter appeared recently over the
signature of Mr. Frank H.
Houlder in the "Times":—Why
does the British Government wish
to destroy the British shipowner?
On Monday both Houses of
Parliament passed a vote of
thanks to the officers and men of
the Mercantile Marine for carry-
ing the vital supplies to the Allies
through seas infested with deadly
perils. Without the enterprise
and pertinacity of the British
shipowner before the war, where
would have been the vessels in
which these supplies were
carried? The Governments of
France, Italy, and Germany are
arranging large subsidies for the
reconstruction of their Mercantile
Marines. The British Chancellor
of the Exchequer, however, giving
way to popular pressure, pen-
alises the British shipowner
by placing him in a worse position
than any other trade, as regards
excess profits tax. Boiling
further to popular pressure, the
British Government have now
commandeered practically the
whole of British shipping at
Blue-book rates, the first result
of which has been that the liner
rates out and home have, in order
to make both ends meet, been
advanced from 50 per cent.
to 100 per cent. over the wick-
ed rates charged by the wicked
shipowner. Not content with
this, the Government have
chartered, and are now char-
tering, neutral shipowners' (our
potential opponents) steamers
at 500 per cent. more than the
Blue-book rates paid to the
British shipowner, whilst the
neutral shipowner has neither to
pay income tax at 5s in the pound
or 80 per cent. excess profit tax.
Why this excessive price should
be paid is the more unaccount-
able, as, owing to the fact that
the Allies control all the bunker
coal in the world, the neutral
could be compelled to take British
Blue-book rates or lay up his
steamer. Ship! Ship! More
Ships!!! But who is going to
build them under present
conditions?ENJOY THE SUMMER
OF 1918 INBRITISH COLUMBIA
AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIESAN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD
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S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.
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Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

This Morning's List of Cases.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rice Davies) sat in the Bankruptcy Court this morning, when there were several cases for hearing.

A Trustee's Allegation.
An old man, 65 years of age, named Chan Ying-ohi, appeared for his public examination as a bankrupt. In answer to questions by the Official Receiver (Mr. E. A. Nisbet), he stated that he was at present living at 15, New Market Street and before he was a bankrupt he was a partner in a foreign merchants' shop, named Wong On Cheong. The amount of his debts was over \$20,000 and they had been incurred by borrowing money, owing to the failure of the business.

Asked as to some property in the country, he said that his creditors had occupied it as he could not pay his debts. There was an ancestral hall, but he only had one share in this and only had the right to have tablets put in it. It was of no monetary value to him. A family house he had given to his sons at least five years ago, and there were deeds that would prove that. He had not transferred any property since he had been in prison for a certain judgment given against him.

At this stage the Official Receiver asked for the case to be adjourned *sine die* as there was an allegation by the outside Trustee, appointed by the Court, that the debtor had disposed of property in the country, since the making of the order, worth at least \$20,000. They wanted time to investigate this.

His Lordship granted the adjournment.

A Debtor's Discharge.
The Official Receiver applied for the discharge of Lo Wan, who has been a bankrupt since August, 1912. The liabilities were \$1,835 50, mainly being money borrowed. Dividends had been paid amounting to 54 per cent, and the debtor's conduct has been quite satisfactory. Besides instalments, a lump sum had been paid by friends.

In granting the discharge order, his Lordship advised the debtor to keep out of the clutches of money-lenders in future, either as a principal or as a surety for anybody else.

Adjudication Orders.
An application was made by the Official Receiver for an adjudication order against the Kwong Wo Shing Firm, he saying that a meeting of creditors had unanimously decided to get the debtor firm adjudged bankrupt. They had also decided to appoint one Tsang U-chi as Trustee and to ask for a bond to be entered into by him for \$3,000 for the due discharge of his duties.

The order was granted.
In the case of the Tung Fat firm the Official Receiver also applied for an adjudication order, saying that a meeting of creditors had decided to ask the Official Receiver to act as Trustee.

This was also granted.

No Assets.
The case of Yeung Yat-ohi was raised by the Official Receiver, who stated that the debtor was adjudged bankrupt in July, but it had since been found that there were no assets available for distribution. The assets in the petition had proved to be unreliable, because they consisted of verbal contracts and could not be enforced. He asked for the annulment of the order.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, on behalf of the petitioning creditor, had no objection.

His Lordship made the order, also deciding that after the fees had been paid, the \$100 deposited by the petitioning creditor should be refunded.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending January 12th, 1918:

| | Receipts for week. | Aggregate Receipts for 5 weeks. |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| This Year: ... | \$11,365 | 23,611 |
| Last Year: ... | 11,760 | 23,948 |
| Increase: ... | 395 | 337 |

AN EDUCATED DEMOCRACY.

Developing The Nation's Talent.

Lord Haldane has been delivering numerous addresses to large audiences in the industrial centres of England and Scotland, advocating a bold progressive policy in education and enunciating new views with regard to an educated democracy. He is continuing his missionary work, which is all the more necessary since the Education Bill has been postponed. At the invitation of the Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, Lord Haldane has expressed his ideas on the subject in the following article:—

I wish to take an opportunity offered to me by the Editor of the *Daily Chronicle* of setting out some plain truths on a most important subject. After the war is over we as a nation shall have to rebuild our houses thoroughly. We shall have to provide for that coming generation on whom depends the future of our people, and we shall have to provide for the coming reign of democracy. The new democracy will be very powerful, and if it is to have the best chance of real, as distinguished from nominal control, a high standard of knowledge must characterise it. Without that knowledge it will inevitably suffer diminution in stature, suffer it as the new democracy of Russia is suffering it to-day from the want of the cohesion which thought-out purpose gives. There are signs that our people are beginning to realise this. A new kind of interest in education is growing up among them which puts large sections of the electors in advance of the House of Commons. It was not the people who decided to postpone the Education Bill to other things which could have waited better than can education.

An Awakened Interest.
On the awakening of interest in the subject among the masses I think there is no doubt the newspapers and magazines are bearing witness to the fact. The testimony of those who have been at public meetings is to the same effect. I have myself addressed numerous gatherings in various parts of the United Kingdom during the last 12 months. The audience assembled to hear about education, and that alone. Where a comparatively short time ago only 200 or 300 could have been got to come and listen, the hundreds were at these meetings multiplied into thousands. Why has this change come about? It is because our working people are being penetrated with a new insight into the fact that knowledge is power. The labourer is coming to see that what puts the class to which he belongs at a disadvantage is want of the training which commands a premium, and which makes the trained mind capable of making the most of opportunity. There is a spiritual side, too, by which the man or woman who possesses this training is marked out as endowed with a new quality of mind, the quality which is given by the exercise of that communion with the highest intelligence which reading and reflection bring.

Thus democracy is beginning to turn its ear to another gospel. I wish first to say something about the social and material advance which this gospel offers to the working classes. It is not the only, or even the most important, advance, but it is a very great one, and it is yet only imperfectly realised by the public. We have long ago passed away from the doctrine of Karl Marx that health is created by the capitalist, who dictates a wage which will just keep body and soul together, to an ever-increasing proletariat, forced by fear of hunger to compete for employment by him. To-day capital is hired in the open market from a multitude of investors, great and small, who buy shares in the joint stock company in which their only real interest is a dividend which, taken over head, is not large. It is capital that to-day normally competes quite as much as labour for employment in great undertakings. The man who can organise these and, by inspiring confidence in his ability, induce others less competent to let him give direc-

tions which will result in the conversion of the potential energy of the resources which the earth possesses into kinetic energy, producing valuable industrial products and their accessories, this is the man who in these times really creates wealth as neither the labourer nor the capitalist do. Such men are increasing in number. Their knowledge and capacity gives them a monopoly in the form of their talent. The real question is whether, now that capacity of direction has become the chief source of wealth, the possession and exercise of that capacity may not be more widely distributed and shared. It is the outcome of talent which in nine cases out of ten is only developed by training.

The Educated Worker.
But the training is in the main a monopoly of the richer classes. Increase largely the number of the trained, and the monopoly will cease to be a monopoly. Things will adjust themselves. The educated worker will not play the mere part of a machine any more than he will live in a slum. He will begin to direct the machinery in his own department, and so lighten the monopoly which is more or less incident to every form of work. The development of electrical power is at present in its infancy. Probably something approaching three times as much power as at present can be made available for industrial work if the potential energy of coal is converted into electrical current, instead of being largely wasted in local steam engines. It may well be, as the result of a more scientific organisation which we can easily have if we are in earnest about it, that skilled men and women will be able to turn out two or three times the present amount of output in shorter hours, under less monotonous conditions, and with wages higher in proportion to the increase of output.

This is being accomplished in places in America, and even in some places here. But to make the change general requires organisation and educated workmen, who can not only take their part in directing the new machinery, but in initiating and inventing. Only the stupid need do merely mechanical work under these conditions. No doubt nature will continue to insist that there shall be many who are too stupid to do more, but only a fraction in number of those who to-day are reduced to this kind of work for want of the capacity which mental training gives. We are only now realising the enormous advances of every kind which the application of science to industry may bring. We have at last started a new department of State activity. The Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has been entrusted with a million sterling to be devoted to the development of industry on the new lines to which I am referring. Increase of output with less merely manual labour will be the certain result of increases of the new knowledge. There is an infinity of directions in which that knowledge can be applied to bring about the changed conditions, but we are, thanks to our past indifference, only at the beginning of wisdom.

The extent to which the working-classes will share in the results of all this depends on the extent to which they are trained. For such training general education, and the variety of ideas and initiative which such education brings, are vital as the foundation. A national system of education, as that for which Mr. Fisher's Bill seeks to lay broad foundations on which to build, is thus essential. Will the democracy insist on having opportunities of education which will put their most gifted sons and daughters on a level with those which the better-to-do have to-day? Much turns on it. In the first place, the State will benefit by the bringing into activity of an immense amount of talent which under present conditions remains undeveloped.

A New Aristocracy.
In the second place, a new aristocracy will begin to develop itself, a democratic elite of talent, and the existing sense of social injustice will tend gradually to disappear. In the third place, there is hardly a social problem which will not solve itself in response to the demands of an educated public. From housing

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

Musketry Course.
The attention of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons and of Sections 9, 10 and 11 and all of No. 2 Company, is drawn to Orders of January 14/15 with reference to Musketry Practice on Sunday next, January 20.

Patrol Duties.
Copies of the Schedule of Patrol duties for 5 weeks from January 24 to February 27 (with both dates inclusive) has been sent to Warning Officers. Patrolmen who do not duly receive their warnings for duty are required to immediately communicate with their respective Warning Officers.

Route March.
For the convenience of members, it is stated that the Parade ordered for Thursday, January 17, will disband on the Praya, opposite Queen's Statue Square.

A Destitute Russian.
A Russian, named Fredman Bonnan, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being a vagrant. Defendant said he wanted to get away but he was sick. He had a bad arm. His Worship sent him to the House of Detention.

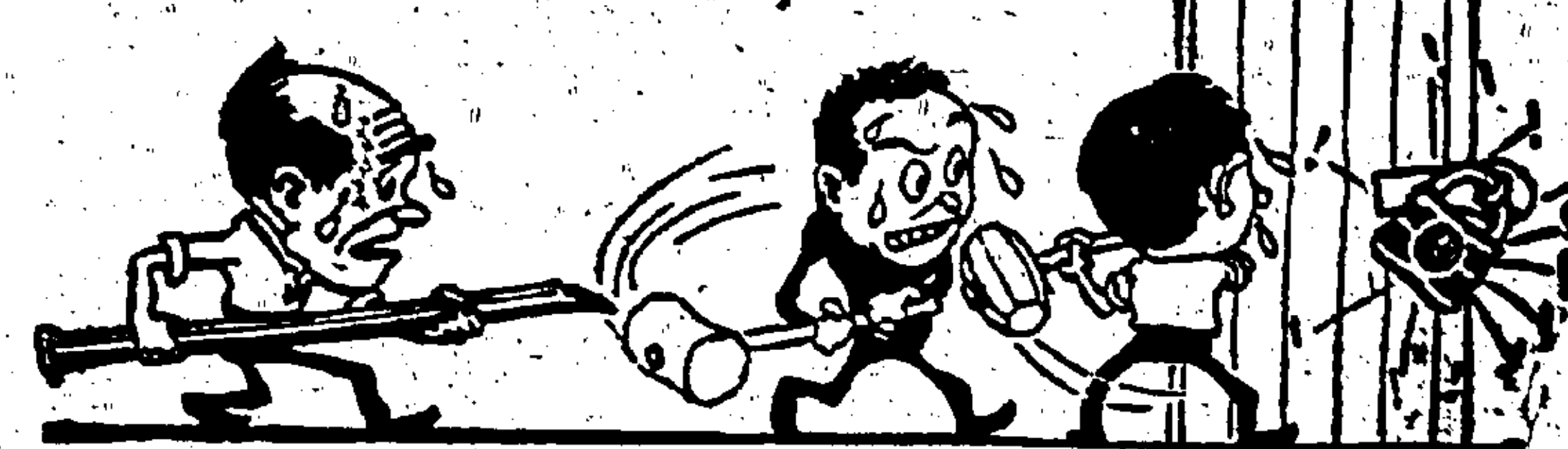
Home Nursing Examination.
At an examination in Home Nursing held recently, the following were successful:—Miss W. Wilkinson, Awarded Nursing Pendant (2nd Nursing Examination); Mrs. Eva G. Davidson, Miss Eileen Hastings, Mrs. Annie M. Hayward, Miss Grace L. Main and Mrs. Alice Pierpoint. The candidates were instructed by Mrs. Tisdall, who acted as Honorary Lecturer. Dr. W. V. M. Koch acted as Honorary Examiner.

Chapel-keeper's Quarters Raided.
The wife of the keeper of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at West Point has reported that whilst she was sitting in the servants' quarters alone last night, the door opened and three men entered. They asked her if her husband was in, and when she replied that he was not, they asked for a pen to write him a note. When she got up to give it to them, they set upon her, bound her and gagged her with a piece of cloth. They opened three trunks and stole money and clothing to the value of \$21.

to temperance, from wages to hours of labour, matters will begin, by the inherent pressure of ideas, to adjust themselves to the new standards. We have up to now put the cart before the horse in treating education as a reform which could be left until more obvious social questions had been disposed of. At the root of all these questions really lies education. Lastly, the standards of the democracy will be higher in the things of the mind. Wages and housing are not the only matters in which as a nation we need to make ourselves better. The habits of communion with what is high, through books, through the development of artistic taste, through ideals in thought and in religion which bring a new kind of satisfaction, these habits are what we must develop if our new democracy is to attain the true stature of the whole man.

It is to me a source of pleasure to see that in the recent movement for the reorganisation of the programme of the Labour party the first time with sufficiently explicit words, Brain and Hand. These two are organic, the one to the other. They must not be allowed to remain separate to the extent they have been in the past, with the result of failure in the attainment of ideals. If the Labour party has highly resolved to take up this far-reaching principle and supply it with resolute earnestness, then indeed the promised land will be in sight from Mount Pisgah, and those who belong to the coming generation may enter and dwell in it.

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The name Yale is an accepted synonym for Quality and Service in increasing degree each year.

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Buy Yale Products by name. Look for the name "Yale" on night latches, padlocks, door closers and builders' hardware. The name "Yale" is your guarantee of quality.



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AGENTS



YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
The second of the Series of Club Championship Races, for the Handicap Class, One Design Class, and Hayward Hays and Gael Class was sailed off on Saturday afternoon.

Handicap Class.
Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (S), Lymanun Beacon (T), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance, 9 1/2 miles.

| Yacht | Heap on Course. | Finishing Time. | Corrected Time. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Dione | Scratch | 4.02.10 | 4.02.10 |
| Bolla | | 4.01.08 | 4.00.21 |
| Jessica | | 1.35 D.N.S. | — |
| Diana | | 6.20 | 4.05.15 |
| Colleen | | 7.07 | D.N.S. |
| Aileen | | 9.30 | 4.05.23 |

| Position. | Pts. | Pts. |
|------------|----------|------|
| for Race. | to date. | |
| (1) Aileen | 0 | 5 |
| (2) Diana | 7 | 14 |
| (3) Bolla | 0 | 4 |
| (4) Dione | 0 | 3 |
| —Colleen | 0 | — |
| —Jessica | 0 | — |

Disqualified for rounding Lymanun Beacon to Starboard instead of Port.
Takes points for first place.

| Yacht | Heap on Course. | Finishing Time. | Corrected Time. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Daphne | Scratch | 5.05.54 | — |
| Bonita | | 5.31.38 | — |
| Ailsa | | 5.10.46 | — |
| Halcyon | | 5.15.34 | — |

| Position. | Pts. | Pts. |
|-----------|----------|------|
| for Race. | to date. | |
| Daphne | 5 | 10 |
| Ailsa | 3 | 5 |
| Halcyon | 2 | 5 |
| Bonita | 1 | 2 |

Hayward Hays and Gael Class.
Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P), Out Rocks Bay (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance—8.7 miles.

| Yacht | Heap on Course. | Finishing Time. | Corrected Time. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Daphne | Scratch | 5.05.54 | — |
| Bonita | | 5.31.38 | — |
| Ailsa | | 5.10.46 | — |
| Halcyon | | 5.15.34 | — |

| | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Dawn | 5.36.39 | 5.36.39 |
| Lysbeth | 5.41.11 | 5.41.11 |
| Dorothy | D.N.F. | — |
| Toinette | 5.33.30 | 5.33.20 |
| Gael | 4.35.25 | 5.34.39 |
| Asthore | 4.35.12 | 5.44.29 |

| Position. | Pts. | Pts. |
|----------------|----------|------|
| for Race. | to date. | |
| 1. Toinette | 8 | 18 |
| 2. Gael | 6 | 7 |
| 3. Dawn | 5 | 19 |
| 4. Lysbeth | 4 | 6 |
| 5. Lady Ursula | 3 | 9 |
| 6. Asthore | 2 | 5 |
| —Dorothy | 0 | 4 |

The first of the Series of Club Championship Races for the Cruiser Class was sailed off on Sunday.

Chinese Rig.
Course:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy to Adamastor Rock (S) and back. Distance, 18 miles.

| Yacht | Heap on Course. | Finishing Time. | Corrected Time. |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Lady Jane | Scr. | 2.09.32 | 2.09.32 |
| Oenone | | 6.21.04 | 2.04.34 |
| Dorothy II | | 12.21.02 | 2.05.02 |
| Niobe | | 12.21.47 | 2.20.07 |
| Helen | | 12 D.N.S. | — |

| Position. | Pts. | Pts. |
|---------------|----------|------|
| for Race. | to date. | |
| 1. Niobe | 6 | 6 |
| 2. Oenone | 4 | 4 |
| 3. Dorothy II | 3 | 3 |
| 4. Lady Jane | 2 | 2 |
| —Helen | 0 | 0 |

English Rig.
Course:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy to Adamastor Rock (S) and back. Distance, 18 miles.

| Yacht | Heap on Course. | Finishing Time. | Corrected Time. |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| La Ogale | Scratch | D.N.S. | — |
| Yesper | | 24.00 | 2.30.32 |
| Vera | | 30.00 | 2.12.03 |
| Feathers | | 33.00 | 2.13.12 |
| Irene | | 36.00 | 2.10.25 |
| Mist | | D.N.S. | — |
| Queen Bee | | D.N.S. | — |

| Position. | Pts. | Pts. |
|-------------|----------|------|
| for Race. | to date. | |
| 1. Irene | 8 | 8 |
| 2. Feathers | 6 | 6 |
| 3. Vera | 5 | 5 |
| 4. Yesper | 4 | 4 |
| —Mist | — | — |
| —Queen Bee | — | — |
| —La Ogale | — | — |

La Ogale.
Course:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy to Adamastor Rock (S) and back. Distance, 18 miles.

| Yacht | Heap on Course. | Finishing Time. | Corrected Time. |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| La Ogale | Scratch | D.N.S. | — |
| Yesper | | 24.00 | 2.30.32 |
| Vera | | 30.00 | 2.12.03 |
| Feathers | | 33.00 | 2.13.12 |
| Irene | | 36.00 | 2.10.25 |
| Mist | | D.N.S. | — |
| Queen Bee | | D.N.S. | — |
| —La Ogale | — | — | — |

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 14 as follows:—
Dr. Sun invited all the members of the Provincial Assembly to a tea party, after which the members present were requested to sign their names to demand that a special Provincial Assembly meeting should be convened to deal with question of the proper establishment of a Parliament in Canton and the matter as to what its expenses shall be.

A series of meetings have taken place in the Generalissimo's office dealing with the Fokien expedition question. The results were conveyed to the Tsochan by Wu Hon-man. It is reported that everything has been amicably arranged and that the army will start in a short time, provided the equipment and ammunition are supplied by the Government.

The Civil Governor, Li Fu-hon, invited all the Consuls and a number of missionaries to dine in his yamen on the 12th. During the entertainment the Roman Catholic Bishop said that robbers and pirates had become very numerous in Toi Shun district and should be suppressed without delay. The Governor replied promising to deal with the matter.

It is reported that there are about 4,000 or 5,000 Northern soldiers along the boundary of Kwangtung and Fokien Provinces, in a defensive attitude. The Government has refused to abolish the censorship of the Press, unless peace prevails.

Government and Chambers of Commerce.

On the question of the status of chambers of commerce, it was reported to the Swansea Chamber that the Association of Chambers of Commerce were discussing the question of the standard of efficiency with the Government. It is understood that the Government's intention is to make greater use of chambers of commerce for trade dissemination purposes. The Swansea Chamber has received the proposal in every favour and is anxious to assist in this direction by means possible.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

December Rubber Outputs.

| | lb. |
|--------------------|---------|
| Alma | 37,508 |
| Anglo-Dutch (Java) | 63,000 |
| Anglo-Java | 151,000 |
| Ayer Tawah | 27,129 |
| Batu Anam (Johore) | 18,189 |
| Bukit Tom Alang | 16,410 |
| Bute | 17,158 |
| Chemor | 20,439 |
| Chempedak | 12,300 |
| Gula-Kalampong | 117,585 |
| Java Consolidated | 70,000 |
| Kamunting | 23,645 |
| Kapala Islands | 10,337 |
| Kapayang | 13,631 |
| Kuan | 11,525 |
| Kota Bahru | 40,987 |
| Kroco-wah Java | 40,000 |
| Langkat | 63,691 |
| New Amherst | 4,208 |
| Pedag | 28,500 |
| Pengkalan Durian | 14,956 |
| Samsagga | 18,077 |
| See-See | 10,221 |
| Sesambe | 11,848 |
| Sengayag | 38,107 |
| Shanghai Klatang | 13,717 |
| Shanghai-Malay | 22,792 |
| Shanghai-Semburan | 13,645 |
| Shanghai-Sumatra | 55,620 |
| Sua Maong | 17,453 |
| Songoi Dari | 25,461 |
| Tenab Marsh | 34,800 |
| Tehong | 72,000 |
| Ulobi | 5,842 |
| Zangbo | 70,000 |

Federation of British Industries.

The Federation of British Industries has just completed its first year, and we are informed by the district secretary Mr. W. Surridge Peet, Messrs. Orford, Patterson and Peet, 30, Dale-street, Liverpool, that it is making very satisfactory progress in this district. The total membership of the federation to-day is 519 individual firms and 82 trade associations. The local branch started with a membership of 16, and they now have a total membership of 41 large firms. The federation was formed to provide a body representing the combined interests of manufacturers and producers, to ensure united action in the development of British industry. Mr. F. Dudley Docker, C.B., in his presidential address at the annual meeting, stated that although it had been impossible in many instances for the executive committee to take any action, they had been doing an immense amount of useful work, and it was not on account of any lack of interest or want of energy on the part of the executive, but a sense of respectability, that had induced them to refrain from public reference to many matters. The new president of the federation is Sir Ed. Vassier Smith Bart., J.P., who is the chairman of the Gloucester-Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., and is also interested in many other large industrial and financial concerns. — *Journal of Commerce.*

Coolies for California.

The California Fruit Growers' convention, in session at Sacramento, has adopted important resolutions advocating the importation of coolie labour for fruit farms. The convention declared that the efficiency of California labour had been decreased 25 per cent. by predatory saloons, which rob labourers, and thus render invaluable support to the German cause. The Governor and State Council of Defence have been warned that crops are needed more than saloons and that if they have not authority to act, then at an extra session of legislature the Federal Government must be asked to import, for the duration of war and for farm activities alone, Chinese or other workers subject to governmental control in sufficient numbers to cultivate present producing lands and expand production on lands now idle.

Japan's Imports of Iron.

According to official returns the imports of iron for October amount to ¥26,810,121. The imports since the year opened represent a total value of ¥157,440,219 or ¥15,140,462 more than in the corresponding period of 1917.

IRELAND AND SINN FEIN.

Value of the Convention.

"Index" writes in the *Daily Telegraph* as follows:—
Dublin, November 6.—Out of the welter of rumours of rebellion and Press recriminations which reign here, and is making Ireland more restless and suspicious than ever, there are one or two clear tendencies making their presence felt. On the whole, these tendencies are perhaps more interesting than suspicious. They cannot be ignored, for they indicate the great change that has come over the scene of Irish antagonism during the last few months, or even weeks. The Convention, viewed in its entirety, has come to be regarded merely as an honourable company of courteous Irishmen, whose ratification of any settlement placed before them by the Committee, or "Council of Nine," is a foregone conclusion. Political importance the Convention never possessed, except, perhaps, as a living proof that selected Irishmen of all shades of political thought and prejudice could meet together without wrangling or invective. The actual work had to be done, and has been done, by committees. But the famous Land Convention which brought together Mr. William O'Brien and Lord Darnley at the same table, and fathered the Wyndham Act, had already proved the capacity of the Irish in this way; and as the relations between the main camps were inevitably rather those of sweethearts than those of married couples, there was never much doubt that a high level of personal courtesy would distinguish their meetings. Otherwise, the chief interest of the Convention would have centred round the contributions of individual members to the debates, had not the somewhat senseless decision been come to that all transactions were to be secret. Secret, however, nothing is in Ireland. Even such a mystery as the composition of the Council of Nine is known to one man in every thousand in the population of Dublin; and to every ten thousand man the precise stage at which the negotiations between South and North have arrived is fairly familiar. It is therefore impossible not to regret the ban which has prevented those who are interested from reading great speeches, such as those delivered in the Convention from different camps by Mr. "A. E." Russell, or Dr. Bernard, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin.

The Convention, however, is a representative and necessary body. Without it the decisions of the Council of Nine would be nugatory. With it, the arrangement made by that Council—if any arrangement be actually made, which now seems likely—will set any rate go out to the world with the weight and dignity of the Convention behind it. It is generally supposed that Sinn Fein is not represented in the Convention. This is a mistake of classification. All that is reasonable in the Sinn Fein programme has found a champion, and if that which is unreasonable found a defender, the omission has merely enhanced the weight and dignity to which I have referred. Moreover, should Sinn Fein sweep the country several of the members would be not unwilling to be regarded as having been sympathetic from the first. Sinn Fein, I am assured, was almost visibly present at every meeting.

But as a conference with plenary powers the Convention was handicapped by the obvious necessity for avoiding any situation that might prematurely have disclosed the temper of the various bodies therein represented. For example, no vote could possibly be taken on any important issue, and the very ordinance of tolerance and courtesy had the disadvantage of throwing a slight veil of unreality over a discussion that hitherto has always been fought out with intense bitterness, and at times with deliberate insult. The Convention has thrown a cloak of honour over a genuine attempt to reconcile the traditional hostility between Ulstermen and Nationalists. The attempt has been genuine enough. However, the issue of the Convention might seem to him personally, no man went to it without a real intention to make it a success to the best of his ability, and it is in this spirit which will unquestionably induce the Convention to ratify any proposal of whatever nature, which is recommended to it by the all-deciding Committee. The important though honourable part played by the Convention is fully recognised in Ireland. The immediate future, however, lies in the hands of the Committee, which, as is sufficiently well known, recently held a meeting in London, and there entered upon the critical stage of the work of reconciliation.

Without betraying secrets—however ill-kept in this country—it is only just to point out the considerations that now weigh in favour of the Convention's success. It should be pointed out that by this word success is meant only the ability of the Convention to adopt and publish with practical unanimity a scheme for the future government of Ireland. Whether that scheme has or has not a chance of being accepted by Irishmen at large is an entirely different question, and one which will be examined later.

In the first place, as has been already said, is the undoubted wish of the Convention to discover a solution of the Irish imbroglio. This wish is far stronger than most Englishmen realise. Irishmen are weary of death of the eternal impasse. If only to rid themselves of what is known as Castle government, any device would be welcomed by them. Events during the last two years have greatly complicated an already almost desperate situation that, to a man, the members of the Convention would probably be willing to subscribe to Cardinal Logue's assertion that the success of the Convention is the only thing that stands between Ireland and chaos. A personal responsibility rests upon each member. No man in it is unrepresentative, and the class or race or creed that he stands for looks to him for his utmost labours in the cause of peace, and, if unsuccessful, he will have to render an account of his action.

The second favourable condition is that under no circumstances will England interfere in any decision to which the Convention may come. For once in its life Ireland has the ability to decide her own affairs without the opposition or the almost equally embarrassing support of a country that does not understand and never will understand Ireland. If at this moment there was not the universally sympathetic attitude towards the honest effort of this island to find a peace for herself which others have been unable to find for her; if the bitterness of partisan feeling had not been completely banished from the reports and comments upon Irish affairs which are appearing in the English Press; if, moreover, during this critical time there had not been a practically unanimous denunciation in the sister country of the methods of the Convention's only enemies, the Sinn Feiners; if all these things had not combined to build up and fortify the resolution, self-confidence, and courtesy of the Convention, it is only too likely that the daring experiment would already have failed.

Another important accession of strength—paradoxical as it may seem—has been the open hostility of Sinn Fein. The actual hold of Sinn Fein upon the population of Ireland must be discussed elsewhere. Here it is enough to say that the openly eulogistic speeches of De Valera, combined with the remarkable electoral successes which the Republican party have secured, have produced among the responsible men of Ireland a sense of the need for common action that no paper or platform arguments could have created. Nothing could so completely have convinced the members of the Convention that last chance was being offered to Ireland as the truculent threats of De Valera or the more ingenious but no less bigoted hostility of Griffith. All parties have made common cause against the common enemy, and three-fourths of the hierarchy of the priests is also on their side.

Arising from this need to join forces against the very real Sinn Fein has been the very real

ON SERVICE.

News of Far Eastern Men.

News has been received in Tientsin of the death in action of Mr. David W. Anderson, formerly of Hong Kong, who was serving in the New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

In a private letter received in Shanghai from Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge he says:—"Patterson, of Arnold Brothers, and I went to poor old Sheldon's funeral this week and paid our last respects to an old Light Horseman. You have probably heard already that he died as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The old Union Jack covered the remains and an officer of the Welsh Guards was sent to represent the Army, which was a nice and touching tribute to Sheldon."

Lieut. H. E. Middleton, Machine Gun Corps, late of the Finance Department, S.M.O., who was severely wounded in the left arm at Ypres on June 1 last, has received an administrative appointment at the War Office, and commenced his duties there on September 15.

Mr. A. R. Bowden, formerly Shanghai manager of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., after experiencing difficulty in passing the eyesight test, has received his commission in the 1st (Reserve) Garrison Battalion Worcester-shire Regiment. He is now on duty at a home fort, but has been classed for garrison duty abroad.

Telegraphic information was received in Shanghai last week to the effect that Mr. W. E. Leveson, secretary to the Municipal Council, was awarded the Military Cross on New Year's Day. It has not yet transpired for what the Cross was given, but it is thought it is for work done at Salonica.

News has been received that Lieut. C. W. O. Mayne, R.F.A. (of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd.) was badly gassed in October and is in hospital in France, his lungs and eyes being affected. He is reported to be progressing favourably. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has been awarded the Military Cross and promoted to the rank of Captain. The many friends in Shanghai of Col. Sgt.-Major T. S. D. Wade, M.M., will be sorry to hear that he has again been wounded and is now in "Blighty." He writes:—"I was blown unconscious and buried for two hours, besides having a bit of shrapnel in the nose and foot. Am getting on well, and don't think it will be long before I look you all up again."

A mutual understanding that has never before coloured Irish politics. I do not mean to say that either side has materially relaxed the principles with which it came to the conference. I do mean that a better knowledge of each other has considerably altered the view taken by each side of the wilful obstinacy of the other, and has gone some way to persuade each that instant advantage will not be at once taken against it by the other whenever a chance opportunity—such as the best-drawn constitution cannot wholly provide against—presents itself. A slight qualification will have to be made later as to this atmosphere of geniality, but it does not apply to the members of the Convention, whose work, as has been said, has been characterised throughout by a high standard of courtesy and even cordiality.

Other things, such especially as the pledge of the English Government to give immediate effect to an accepted scheme, have helped the work of the Convention. Probably, also, the fact that neither the Ulstermen, nor, in view of Sinn Fein activity, the Nationalists, are plenipotentiaries has to some extent relaxed the opposition that no joint discussions can be expected wholly to overcome. This Convention is not a court of final appeal. Behind it stands the bulk of Irishmen as unwilling as ever that any policy should be finally decided for them by others. Irishmen are not. Whether the proverbial generosity of the Irish or their equally proverbial propensity will come uppermost when the final judgment of the country is taken is the whole point.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

H. K. & S. Banks b. & sa. \$595

Cantons b. \$290

North Chinas b. 1.15

Unions b. \$740

Yangtzes n. ex 78 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$135

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$75

Steamboats b. \$171

Indos (Def.) sa. \$161

Indos (Pref.) b. \$391

Shells b. 112 1/2

Ferries b. \$291

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$91

Malabons s. \$36

MINING.

Kailans b. 38 1/2

Langkats b. 1.14

Raubs n. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 30/-

Urals n. 25/-

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$97

Kowloon Docks n. \$126

Shai Docks b. 1.70

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$90

H'phreys Est. b. \$5.70

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. 1.70

West Points n. \$81

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. 1.70

Kung Yiks s. 1.16

Shai Cottons n. 1.120

Yangtzepeos n. 1.71

Oriental n. 1.44

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$71

China Light & P. b. \$3.50

Providents b. \$7.50

Dairy Farms b. \$301

Green Islands s. \$71

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. s. \$182 1/2

Ropes s. \$391

Steel Foundries b. \$10

Trams, Low Level sa. 661

Trams, Peak, old s. 681

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 91

Laundries b. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$12

Watsons n. \$5 1/2

Wm. Powells b. \$8 1/2

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY JANUARY 15, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/16

Demand 3/9 1/2

30 d/s 3/4

60 d/s 3/7 1/2

4 m/s 3/1

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 129 1/4

T/T Japan 140 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 72 1/2

do & New York 72 1/2

T/T Java 164 1/2

T/T Manila Nom.

T/T France 416

Demand, Paris 416 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 31 1/4

4 m/s. D/P 31 1/4

6 m/s. L/C 31 1/4

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 32 1/4

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 73 1/2

4 m/s. Marks 431

4 m/s. France 436

Demand, Germany 72 1/2

Demand, New York 72 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 145

Demand, Manila 129 1/4

Demand, Singapore 129 1/4

On Haiphong 24 1/2

On Saigon 14 1/2

On Bangkok 50 1/2

Sovereign 6.50

Gold Leaf, per oz. 41.80

Bar Silver, per oz. 45 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 20 d/s. 7 1/4 d/s.

Chinese, 10 d/s. 7 1/4 d/s.

Hongkong 20 cent. c. 7 1/4 d/s.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (4 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE, 74 Rue Salet, Lyons, France.

BRANCHES: PEKING, HANGKOW, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Citibank & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.30 AM to 1.45 AM EVERY 15 MIN.

1.45 AM to 1.55 AM " " " "

1.55 AM to 2.05 AM " " " "

2.05 AM to 2.15 AM " " " "

2.15 AM to 2.25 AM " " " "

2.25 AM to 2.35 AM " " " "

2.35 AM to 2.45 AM " " " "

2.45 AM to 2.55 AM " " " "

2.55 AM to 3.05 AM " " " "

3.05 AM to 3.15 AM " " " "

3.15 AM to 3.25 AM " " " "

3.25 AM to 3.35 AM " " " "

3.35 AM to 3.45 AM



THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS OF 10's



TINS OF 50's



HAVE YOU TRIED CAPSTAN "MAGNUMS"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

CHEAPER WAR BOOTS.

New Patterns on the Market.

Government-controlled "war boots"—the term "standard boots" has been dropped officially—were, the Daily News learns, issued on the market at the end of November. The rather irritating delay is chiefly due to the determination of the Boot Controller to have a large stock in hand before giving the order for release. Plans have been laid for turning out 2,000,000 pairs a month.

A Daily News representative examined a number of samples of these Government-controlled boots recently and found them excellent in style, finish, and material. They are sold at anything from 6s. to 8s. 6d. below previous prices, and in some cases there is even a reduction of 10s. Some specimen prices were—

Men's:
Best heavy hobnail boot, suitable for miners ... 17 6
Strong boot for general use ... 15 0
Good glacia kid City boot ... 21 0

Women's:
Heavy country boot ... 13 6
Town worker's boot ... 14 6
Good glacia kid boot ... 18 6

Boys:
Sound heavy school boot ... 12 6
There is nothing about these boots in the way of an ugly "standard" pattern. Every working grade of society is provided for. Even quite young children's shoes are to be produced at a fixed price the scheme.

The arrangement made with the manufacturers is that 30 per cent. of their output for civilians shall be fixed as to price and made of Government-inspected leather. Profits are to be controlled at every stage from factory to consumer.

But there will not be anything like a war boot to go round, so that those who can afford to buy better class goods will be expected to continue to do so. No doubt one of the controlling price of part of the stocks will be to bring down the price of similar goods to something approaching the time level.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios

(Just arrived from the North)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
the 17th and 18th January,
1918,

commencing each day
at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from Sun to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkong periods.

Comprising—

5-coloured 3-coloured blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, flower pots, etc., etc.

Fine famille rose wine cups Kienlung (Imperial ware)

Fine famille rose screens and plaques, Kienlung.

Fine jade ornaments, Hon (Imperial ware).

Fine Sang de-bœuf penholder, White "Goddess of Mercy," Ming.

Fine crystal vases and green jade ornaments.

Fine bronze vase, Sung.

A Few Pieces of Soochow Red Wood.

On View from Wednesday, the 16th, inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows—
Parcel not over 5 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do 7 lbs. ... \$1.20
Do 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post—

Gold manufatures or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufatures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in 1917, that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the above declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Shui—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Sam Shui, and Wai Wai—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow—Week days, 5 p.m.; Saturdays—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Po—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shatin—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow—Week days, 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 15d. 11th. 30m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. The anticyclone has weakened and pressure has decreased moderately over Formosa and the China Coast; it has increased slightly over the Philippines.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches against an average of 0.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District | Forecast |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock | N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine. |
| 2 Formosa Channel | N. winds, fresh to strong. |
| 3 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Lamook | The same as No. 1. |
| 4 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

China Coast Meteorological Register, January 15, a.m.

| Station | Hour | Barometer | Temperature | Humidity | Wind | Force | Weather |
|------------------------|------|-----------|-------------|----------|------|-------|---------|
| Victoria | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Hongkong | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Shanghai | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Amoy | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Swatow | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Tai O | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Tai Po | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Cheung Chow | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Shatin | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Shatin and Sheung Shui | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Aberdeen | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Au Tau | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Ping Shan | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Sai Kung | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| San Tin | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Stanley | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Canton | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Sam Shui | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Wai Wai | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Macao | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Kowloon | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Amoy | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |
| Swatow | 6a | 30.12 | 34 | 85 | wnw | 2 b | |

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 15, 1918.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, r equally rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

| Previous | Day | On date | On date |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
| Barometer | 30.25 | 30.25 | 30.19 |
| Temperature | 34 | 45 | 37 |
| Humidity | 15 | 27 | 26 |
| Wind Direction | N.N.E. | N.N.E. | W.N.W. |
| Force | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Weather | b | b | b |
| Rain | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Highest temp at Temperature on the 15th 37.4 | | | |
| Lowest temp at Temperature on the 15th 24.6 | | | |
| H.K. Observatory, Jan. 15, 1918. | | | |
| T. P. CLAXTON, Director. | | | |

TIDE TABLE.

From 14th Jan. to 20th Jan.

| High Water | Low Water | High Water | Low Water |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 14th Jan. | 14th Jan. | 15th Jan. | 15th Jan. |
| 16th Jan. | 16th Jan. | 17th Jan. | 17th Jan. |
| 18th Jan. | 18th Jan. | 19th Jan. | 19th Jan. |
| 20th Jan. | 20th Jan. | 21st Jan. | 21st Jan. |
| 22nd Jan. | 22nd Jan. | 23rd Jan. | 23rd Jan. |
| 24th Jan. | 24th Jan. | 25th Jan. | 25th Jan. |
| 26th Jan. | 26th Jan. | 27th Jan. | 27th Jan. |
| 28th Jan. | 28th Jan. | 29th Jan. | 29th Jan. |
| 30th Jan. | 30th Jan. | 31st Jan. | 31st Jan. |

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1918.

The Great Metro Serial

1st & 2nd EPISODES of the

"GREAT SECRET."

PATHE'S GAZETTES

and

COMICS.

"WATCH FOR THE SEVEN PEARLS."

Featuring MOLLIE KING, CREIGHTON HALE

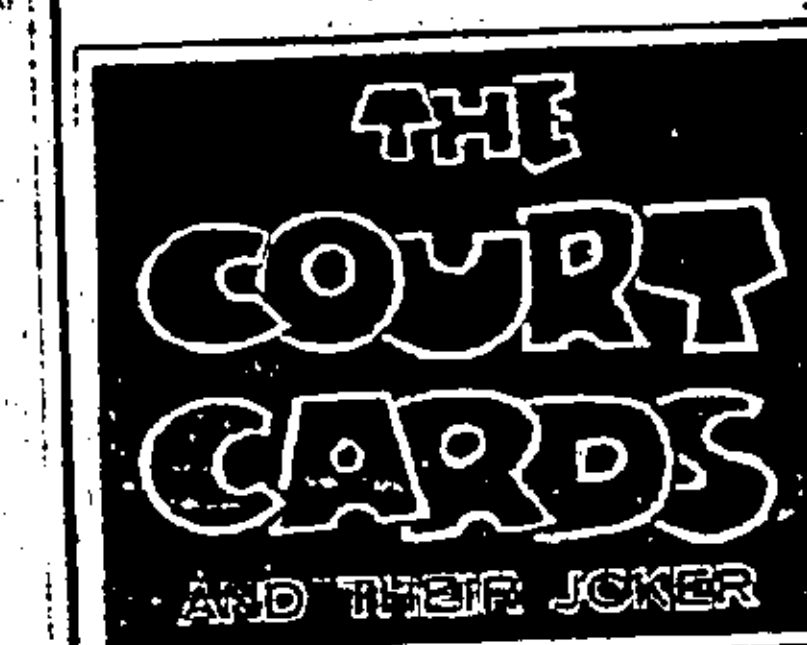
and LEON BARRY.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

Note: Owing to so many seats having been Booked for Saturdays' Matinees, and not taken up, the Management has decided not to reserve seats for the 5.15 performance. Season ticket holders only will be allowed to reserve their seats.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SHORT SEASON
FAREWELL SEASON
SUNDAY, JANUARY 19th
EDGAR WARWICK.
THE LAST DEALS OF



YOUR OLD FAVOURITE
EDGAR WARWICK'S THE JOKER
TAKE A HAND.
Before they pack up.
New Programme
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S
PRICES ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Book before you sleep.
5 per cent. of Gross Receipts will be donated to the
RED CROSS FUND.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY,

the 24th day of January, 1918.

at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,

Duddell Street, Victoria,

Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section C of Northern Portion of the Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 200 Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 102 Connauht Road West Victoria aforesaid. Proportion of Annual Crow rent \$27.12.—Area about 1352 square feet. The property is subject to a Lease for 5 Chinese years from 29th August, 1916, at a monthly rent of \$240.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings,

Ice House Street,

Hongkong,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HAVING adopted a sub

exchange system in this

office our telephone numbers are

entirely changed, the new

numbers being 2570 2571 and

2572.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

de Barmett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY,

the 25th day of January, 1918.

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street,

THE VERY VALUABLE

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as Section B and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 188 and Section C and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 189 together with the messuages thereon known as NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, HILL ROAD and NOS. 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422 and 424 DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST.

IN FIVE LOTS.

Lot 1—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Hill Road. Area about 7216 square feet.

Lot 2—Nos. 4 and 5 Hill Road. Area about 7142 square feet.

Lot 3—Nos. 410, 412 and 414 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 3759 square feet.

Lot 4—Nos. 416, 418 and 420 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 3748 square feet.

Lot 5—Nos. 422 and 424 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 2335 square feet.

The property is held under Crown Leases for 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSERS. DEACON, LOOKER

DEACON & HARBTON,

1 Des Vœux Road Central,

Vendors' Solicitors

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HAVING adopted a sub

exchange system in this

office our telephone numbers are

entirely changed, the new